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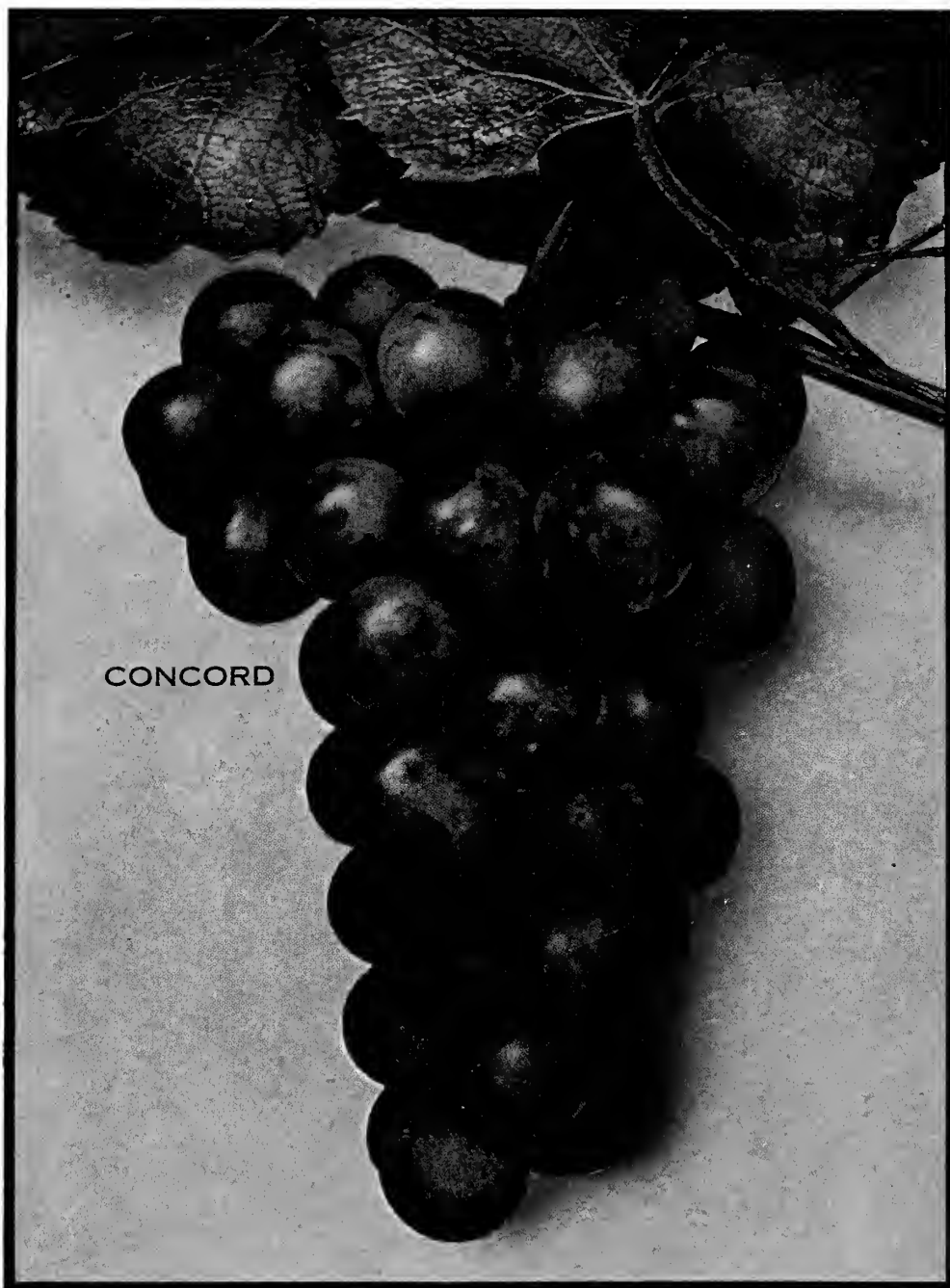
COLUMBIA



BROWN BROTHERS CO.

Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

"The Flower City"



Brown Brothers Co.



Rochester, New York

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

DEPENDABLE FRUIT &
ORNAMENTAL TREES

EVERGREENS · SHRUBS
PERENNIAL PLANTS
ROSES, ETC.



GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY

CONTINENTAL NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED 1885

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

"The Flower City"

CHARLES J. BROWN, Pres.

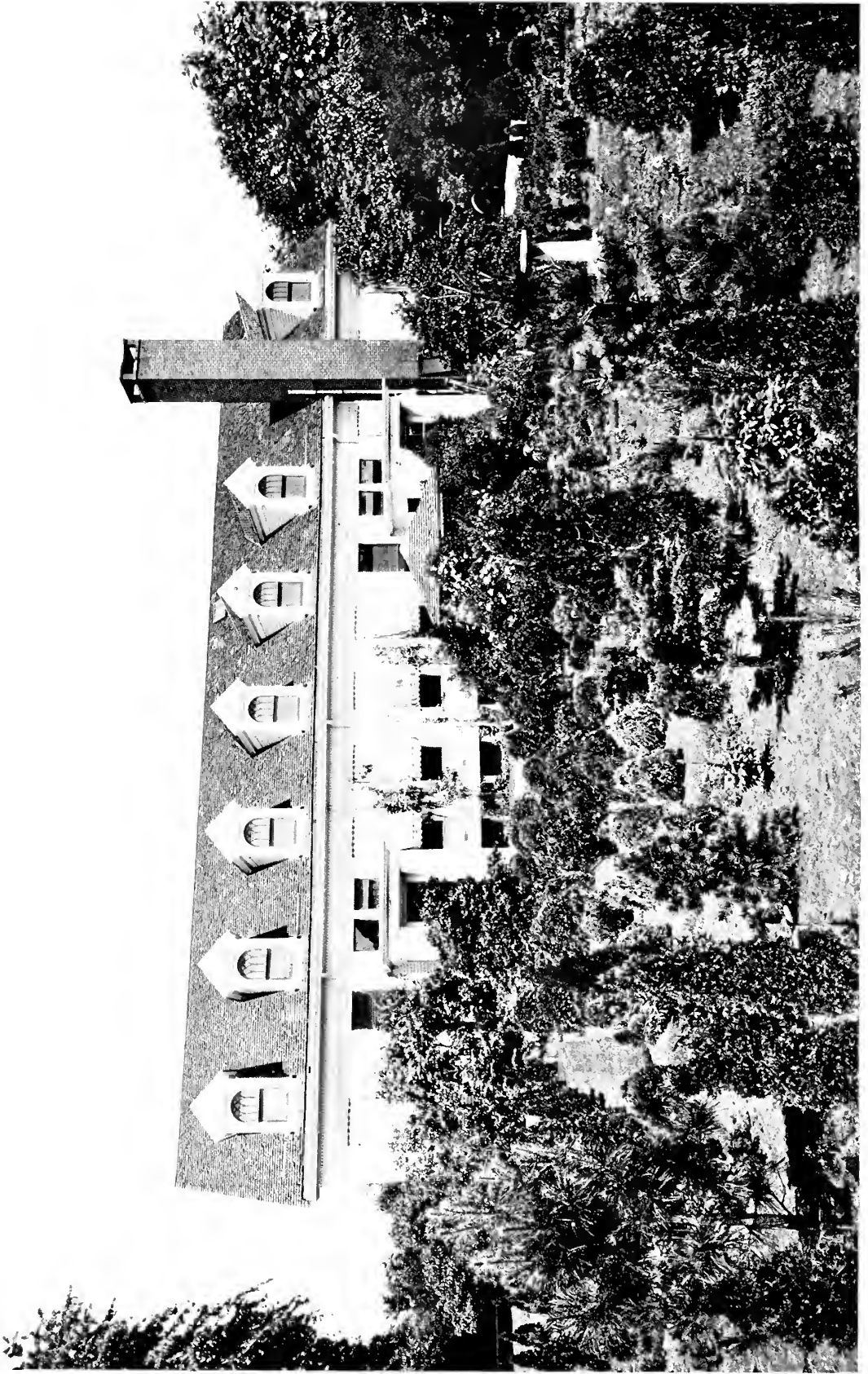
LELAND C. BROWN, Vice-Pres.

M. J. BROWN, Treas.

DONALD C. BROWN, Production Mgr.

NURSERIES

Rochester, Brighton, Penfield, Irondequoit
and Webster, N. Y.



A VIEW OF OUR GENERAL OFFICES
Situating in beautiful "Browncroft" at Rochester, N. Y.

About Our Nurseries

Established and Reliable—

This revised catalogue we have endeavored to make reliable and complete. The careful business policy that we have pursued for forty years accounts for the great growth of our nurseries, and has established our rank among the several reliable large nurseries in this country. It is a great advantage to buy of an old concern that has been so many years in this congenial fruit growing section.

No Useless Varieties—

Names have been added to our lists when we have felt sure of their desirability, and, on the other hand, we have dropped varieties when experience has shown us that they have outlived their usefulness. We desire to save our patrons the trouble of planting things that are apt to prove disappointing.

Offices and Home Grounds—

Rochester, New York, has a very beautiful suburban district in Brighton, overlooking the valley of the picturesque Irondequoit Bay, an inlet of Lake Ontario. In this unique situation there has been developed the most distinctively artistic residence section in New York State. It is known as BROWNCROFT. No subdivision in Rochester was ever laid out with such comprehensive plans or with such exquisite landscape work. It covers part of the site of Brown Brothers nurseries. Mr. Charles J. Brown had the vision to foresee not only great residential development, but an opportunity to demonstrate in a big way the possibilities of enhancing property values by the intelligent use of shrubs, trees, evergreens and perennials.

Our offices, however, and about eight acres of grounds remain. These grounds are beautifully landscaped with hundreds of varieties of ornamentals, shrubs, evergreens and perennials. Customers may here get helpful suggestions, and study, amid charming surroundings, the effects of plants in different groupings and in early and mature stages of growth. We also have large nurseries at Irondequoit, Webster and Penfield.

Fruit Farms—

Some years ago we planted two farms of four hundred acres to Peaches, Apples, Standard Pears, Cherries, Plums and Prunes. We now have some 40,000 trees in bearing. These orchards enable us to propagate fruit trees highly pedigreed, trees that will produce the best fruit for market purposes. You can depend on this stock absolutely.

Possibilities of Good Plantings—

The greatly increased use of ornamentals, shrubs, roses and perennials was foreseen by Brown Brothers Company many years ago, and they were prepared to meet the increasing demand. A striking example of the possibilities of intelligent planting is shown at Brown-croft, and it is more convincing than anything we can say in this catalogue. A drive through this well known neighborhood shows the charm of good taste in landscape gardening and its resulting enhancement of property values. Since such wonderful results have been attained in circumscribed city plots, it would seem that the great possibilities of village places and farm homes, with their rich soils

and greater perspectives, have to a great extent been neglected.

Reliable Employees—

Our nursery men in charge are experienced and careful horticulturists. Many have been in our employ for the past thirty years. Stock is planted under the most careful supervision. Every variety is watched. We mean that nothing unfit for planting shall reach the buyer. Our orders are mostly through reliable salesmen, but in places where we are not represented, we are pleased to receive orders direct.

Importance of Dormant Plants—

We have large frost-proof cellars where a temperature of 36 degrees can be maintained for about six months of the year. Our shipments are packed under cover. From the time trees and plants are dug in our nurseries until they reach our customers, in perfect condition for planting, they are protected from unfavorable atmospheric influences. The importance of this feature to the buyer can hardly be over-estimated. We are not only able to ship earlier than most nurserymen, but what is equally important, we are able to furnish perfectly dormant stock,—and this, weeks after other nurseries may be through shipping, sometimes even after trees standing in our nurseries are in full bloom. This splendid storage and shipping capacity, with 1,200 acres of nurseries to supply us with reliable stock, enables us to fill orders with precision and promptness.

Seasons for Shipping—

We make deliveries spring and fall. We usually start in March and continue as long as necessary to get our orders. Stock is shipped with safety to localities many degrees south, even though it may arrive after the local transplanting season is past. With strong dormant stock in our cellars we are quite independent of the weather. When possible to plant in fall, we are in favor of it. We begin shipping evergreens and ornamentals after September first and continue until the ground freezes. Fall planted things become more or less established during the late fall and winter months and are in the ground and thus ready to profit by a possible early spring.

A Wonderland for Things That Grow—

Our location is particularly fortunate as Rochester, N. Y., and its environs is a living, blooming testimonial to the fact that it is the heart of the nursery industry. A delightful summer warmth, tempered with breezes from old Ontario, heavy dews, good rainfall and fertile soils are conditions ideal to the development of hardy, vigorous growing plants which are sure to thrive when transplanted to a less favored locality.

Rochester's Beautiful Parks—

A constant incentive to the forging ahead of the nursery industry in this section is Rochester's expansive park system. Conceived on broad lines by far-sighted city-fathers years ago, exceptional natural resources, strategically located on the winding Genesee River have been developed over a long period by expert cultivation until now they are marvels of beauty to visitors from all over the world and a source of civic pride and enjoyment to Rochesterians as well.

List of Experimental Stations

ARE you making use of your nearest Experiment Station? That is what they're for, to help fruit growers like yourself in the proper cultivation of healthy fruit trees and show you how to combat insect pests and diseases. They get out a great deal of common-sense, easy to understand literature in bulletin form which they are glad to send to resident growers upon request. When writing for information address your letter to "The Director" of your nearest station as shown by list below. Tell him just what you want to know. It may be: How to increase your yield; how to identify tree and fruit diseases; practical spraying or any other question that has a bearing upon the quality and quantity of fruit that comes out of your orchards every season.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Alabama —Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn; Canebrake Experiment Station, Uniontown; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee. | Montana —Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman. |
| Arizona —Agricultural Experiment Station, Tucson. | Nebraska —Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln. |
| Arkansas —Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville. | Nevada —Agricultural Experiment Station, Reno. |
| California —Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkley. | New Hampshire —Agricultural Experiment Station, Durham. |
| Colorado —Agricultural Experiment Station, Fort Collins. | New Jersey —State Experiment Station, New Brunswick. |
| Connecticut —Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven; Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs, P. O. | New Mexico —Agricultural Experiment Station, Messila Park. |
| Delaware —Agricultural Experiment Station, Newark. | New York —Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva; Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca. |
| Florida —Agricultural Experiment Station, Lake City. | North Carolina —Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh. |
| Georgia —Agricultural Experiment Station, Experiment, P. O. | North Dakota —Agricultural Experiment Station, Fargo. |
| Idaho —Agricultural Experiment Station, Moscow. | Ohio —Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster. |
| Illinois —Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana. | Oklahoma —Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater. |
| Indiana —Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette. | Oregon —Agricultural Experiment Station, Corvallis. |
| Iowa —Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames. | Pennsylvania —Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, P. O. |
| Kansas —Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan. | Rhode Island —Agricultural Experiment Station, Kingston. |
| Kentucky —Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington. | South Carolina —Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson College, P. O. |
| Louisiana —Sugar Experiment Station, New Orleans; State Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge; North Experiment Station, Calhoun. | South Dakota —Agricultural Experiment Station, Brookings. |
| Maine —Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono. | Tennessee —Agricultural Experiment Station, Knoxville. |
| Maryland —Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park. | Texas —Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, P. O. |
| Massachusetts —Agricultural Experiment Station, Amherst. | Utah —Agricultural Experiment Station, Logan. |
| Michigan —Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural College, P. O. | Vermont —Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington. |
| Minnesota —Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park. | Virginia —Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg. |
| Mississippi —Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural College, P. O. | Washington —Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman. |
| Missouri —Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia; Fruit Experiment Station, Mt. Grove. | West Virginia —Agricultural Experiment Station, Morgantown. |
| | Wisconsin —Agricultural Experiment Station, Madison. |
| | Wyoming —Agricultural Experiment Station, Laramie. |

Correct Planting of Trees and Shrubs

THE failures experienced in the planting of Trees, Shrubs, etc., result from a want of knowledge of conditions necessary to success, or from a careless disregard of them.

Many nurserymen are blamed for what might easily have been avoided had the planter consulted the plain wants and requirements of the stock and given it at least a fair chance to grow and do well. We are interested in the success of every article we send out; we take the greatest pains to place every item in the hands of our customers in the best possible condition, and in order to furnish some precautions which our experience suggests, and urge to a more cautious and considerate culture, we give a few hints on such points as are most essential.



FIG. 1

Improperly Planted

Top left without Pruning and Roots crowded together.

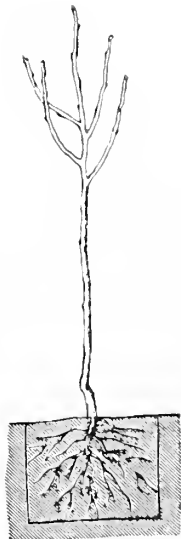


FIG. 2

Properly Planted

Top properly Pruned and cut back and Roots trimmed and carefully spread out.

Figure 1 shows the wrong way, and Figure 2, the right way to plant trees and shrubs. Note the trimmed roots, well spread out and pruned top of the planting that is sure to thrive and amply repay the extra care in proper setting out.

How to Take Care of Trees on Arrival

If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack the trees, but do not leave the roots exposed to freezing temperature. Dig a trench in some high and dry ground and heel in, covering the roots with earth and follow directly with plenty of water around the tree. You can leave them in the trenches until you are ready to set out. If frozen on arrival, leave in the boxes and place in cellar or in a cool, dark room that is free from frost, and let them remain until the frost has disappeared. If no cellar, cover with sawdust or bury in sandy soil until frost has gone. Do not expose frozen trees to heat,

light or air. Trees frozen solid will not be injured if handled in this way. If too dry from exposure or transit, bury in earth or place in water from 10 to 20 hours.

How to Prepare the Soil

The soil should be dry for fruit trees, either natural or by drainage. They will not thrive on damp ground. The land should be plowed two or three times and worked well with spring tooth drag or pulverizer previously to the planting. New land needs no manure, but if you wish to set an orchard on land having green crops, it is a good plan to fertilize either with plenty of barnyard manure or turn under a growth of clover. Give the land as good a preparation as for wheat, corn or potatoes and your trees will show rapid growth, and will fruit earlier.

Planting—Dig holes large enough to admit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position; then, having the tree pruned as before directed, let one person hold it in an upright position, and the other shovel the earth, carefully putting the finest and the best from the surface in among the roots, bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown around the roots; then fill in the remainder and tread gently with the foot. The use of water is seldom necessary, except in dry weather early in fall or late in spring. Guard against planting too deep; the trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the nursery. Trees on dwarf stock should stand so that all the stock be under the ground, and no more. In very dry, gravelly ground, the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil. Keep grass and weeds away from trees.

Standard Trees—They vary from four to six feet in height, with naked stems or trunks, and a number of branches at the top forming a head. These branches should all be cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demand upon the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood.

Leave about four side or scaffold branches and cut these back to six or eight inches. The middle shoot should be cut back to ten or twelve inches and left as a leader.

Pruning Instructions

Pruning, after the first year, should be varied according to the purpose of the planter, and the variety of the trees. They should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, that

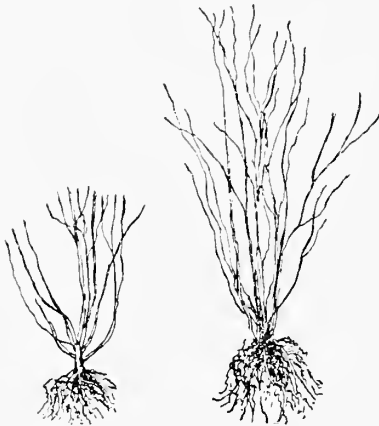


FIG. 3

FIG. 4

Pruning Shrubs—With Slender Branches

When pruning the more slender shrubs they may be headed back, as shown in Figure 3, or they may be thinned out and only slightly cut back, as in Figure 4.

the cutting off of large limbs may not in the future be necessary. After the removal of the lower branches till the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing or interfering with each other and to keep the head in symmetrical shape and open to sun and air. Trees should receive proper shape by pruning early in the spring of each year, while they are young, and very little pruning will be needed afterwards.

Dwarf Trees, if two or three years growth, with a number of side branches, will require pruning. The branches must be cut into the form of a pyramid by shortening the lower ones, say one-half, those above them shorter, and the upper ones around the leading shoots to within two or three buds of their base. The leader itself must be shortened back one-half or more. When trees have been dried or injured much by exposure, the pruning must be closer than if in good order.

Staking—If trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury from wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly in the ground, one on each side of the tree, about a foot from it, and fastening the tree between them with bands of straw or other soft material.

Mulching—This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter, from three to six inches deep, about the tree, extending one or two feet further in each direction than the roots. This keeps the ground moist and of an even temperature; renders watering unnecessary and is in all respects preferable. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and also make better growth than those not so treated.

Cultivation After Planting—Many cultivators after going to great trouble and expense in selecting and planting trees, fail by neglecting that after-care and attention that is equally essential. Caterpillars and Canker Worms, Grubs and Borers, Slugs and Aphids, Disease and Blight must be watched for, and remedies faithfully applied. The wants of the trees must be foreseen and a faithful effort made to ensure health and productiveness. For such care the cultivator will be well repaid with thrifty, shapely trees and abundant crops of superior fruit. His neighbor, with perhaps better soil and advantages at the outset, and equal care and experience in planting, having neglected these apparently trivial, but really important matters, sees instead of thrifty trees loaded with luscious fruit, a few mossy, scraggy specimens.

Those who are obliged to plant trees in fields of grain and grass, should see that all such are carefully mulched with coarse manure and that the ground is kept loose and moist about the tree. A hoed crop is preferable in such plantations for the first five years. After this time, Standard Apple, Pear and Plum Trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. The Dwarf Trees and Peaches should be well mulched every year with coarse manure, and the ground thoroughly cultivated.

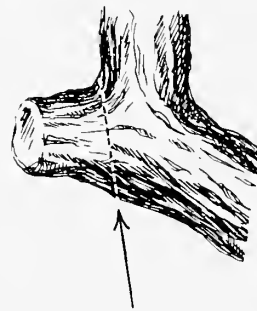


FIG. 5

Fig. 5—This Stub Will Not Heal Over

Do not leave a stub when you cut off a branch. It will not heal over and decay will soon eat into and destroy the limb. Prevent this by cutting close as indicated by dotted line.

Grape Vines—Require a dry, mellow well-drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched, with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting give the roots plenty of room and settle the soil firmly about them. A strong vine may be allowed to grow the first season without pruning; in November or December following, the growth should be cut back to three or four buds; the next season allow but two buds to grow, which should make canes seven to ten feet long and be cut back to four or five feet, ready for fastening to the trellis. Finer grapes and larger crops will be secured where there is not an excess of vine. For the subsequent pruning of vines, as well as trees, planters would do well to consult some practical works on the subject.



FIG. 6



FIG. 7

of manure. If set for fruit, keep the runners cut off.

Currants and Gooseberries should be mulched every spring and well pruned, so that new wood may have a chance to grow. The ground about them should be kept in good condition by manure and cultivation. The worms may be destroyed with certainty by applying White Hellebore powder shaken from a coarse bag as soon as they appear, and repeating the operation once or twice.

Roses—Nothing repays good care better than Roses. They should have a deep, rich, well-drained soil, thorough cultivation and plenty of manure. They should be pruned every spring before the buds swell, cutting back all the last year's growth to three or four buds, excepting Climbing or Pillar Roses, which may first be allowed partly to cover space desired; old, decayed branches should never remain. Climbing, Moss and Hybrid Perpetual sorts require no protection, but the so-called "tender" varieties should be covered with leaves, straw or branches of evergreens, late in the fall. If the "thrip" or fly appears it may be disposed of by applying decoctions of tobacco steeped in water. Every autumn, compost should be placed around the stems of the plants and spaded into the ground the following spring.

Pruning Strawberry Plants and Herbaceous Perennials

It is customary when setting these plants to remove all but two or three leaves and these may be partly cut away. It is also well to cut back the roots especially if they are more than five inches in length. It will then be easier to bring the soil in contact with the individual roots.

Berries—Should have strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of special value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have the old canes cut out each year, and new canes pinched off when three feet high. If the position is at all exposed, it is well to raise a mound between the hills late in the fall, bend the canes over this mound and peg them down during the winter. Strawberries should be mulched late in the fall; uncover the crowns early in the spring, remove the mulch after fruiting and spade in light dressing

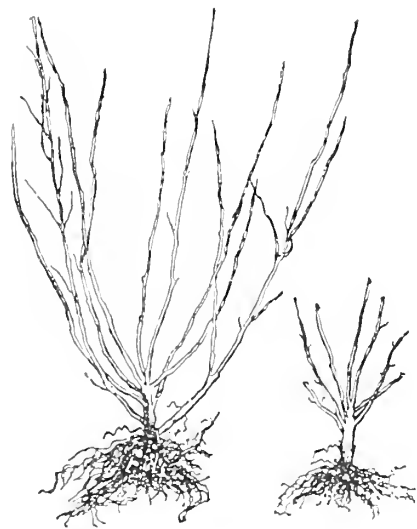


FIG. 8

FIG. 9

The Pruning of Shrubs and Fruit Plants

Plants which have **stout stems**, such as hydrangeas, roses, etc., should be cut back to two or three buds, as shown above.

BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY

Budded roses should be planted deep in the ground so that the bud is slightly covered with earth, and then during the growing season should be carefully watched and every shoot or sucker that grows from the wild root below the bud, should be cut off as soon as it makes its appearance. If this is done the budded shoot or stock receives the full strength of the plant and grows rapidly and blooms freely. If it is not done and the wild shoots or suckers are allowed to grow, they take all the strength of the roots and in a short time the budded shoot dies and nothing is left but the wild shoots from the roots which, of course, bear nothing but ordinary wild roses.

Fruit Growing is a much better line of farm work than raising grain. There is no question about the result. The demand for apples, peaches, pears and cherries is greater to-day than ever, and it will continue as long as the earth bears. Fruit is one of the best foods, besides it comes to us pure and healthful and will always demand a good price.

Every person owning land from a back yard to a 300-acre farm should plant fruit. Plant at the earliest possible time.

Pruning Tools—It pays to use the best for the quicker and cleaner work that can be accomplished with strong, sharp tools. Hand shears especially must be of high grade to prevent springing and dissatisfaction in use. Use ladders in preference to climbing around in the tree when pruning as the latter practice is damaging to the bark, limbs and fruit spurs.

Mulching—This is not often necessary as the young orchard should be well cultivated. If this is not possible, the area immediately around the trunk should be kept open and hoed often and a mulch of weeds, grass, leaves or manure can be used as a ground covering under the branches.

Fertilizing—Young orchards, planted on prepared land, should need little if any fertilizing for the first few years, other than the cover crops. When necessary an application of barnyard manure under the branches will allow the rain-drip from the foliage to carry the needed nourishment downward to the spreading roots.

Pasturing the Orchard—This is a poor practice as cattle and horses break down the young trees. Hogs are sometimes useful in older orchards to clean up fallen fruit. As a poultry run, the orchard will furnish both feed and shade.

Age of Trees and Plants We Sell

Standard Apple, 2 and 3 years.	Dwarf Apples, 2 and 3 years.
Crab Apples, 2 and 3 years.	Standard Pears, 2 to 3 years.
Dwarf Pears, 2 and 3 years.	Cherries, 2 and 3 years.
Plums, 2 and 3 years.	Peach, 1 year.
Gooseberries and Currants, 1 and 2 years.	Quince, 2 years.
Raspberries and Blackberries, 2 years.	Grape, 2 years.
Shrubs, 1, 2 and 3 years, according to kind.	Roses, 1 and 2 years.
	Asparagus, 1 and 2 years, according to kind.

Number of Trees or Plants to Acre

2 feet each way...10,890	15 feet each way.... 194
3 feet each way... 4,840	18 feet each way.... 135
4 feet each way... 2,723	20 feet each way.... 110
5 feet each way... 1,742	25 feet each way.... 70
6 feet each way... 1,210	30 feet each way.... 48
8 feet each way... 681	33 feet each way.... 40
10 feet each way... 430	40 feet each way.... 28
12 feet each way... 302	

To estimate the number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number, the quotient will be the number of plants required.

Distance for Planting

Apples, Stand....30-40 ft.	Grapes 8x10 ft.
Apples, Dwarf.... 8-10 ft.	Currants3x 5 ft.
Pears, Standard...18-20 ft.	Gooseberries3x 5 ft.
Pears, Dwarf 10 ft.	Raspberries, Red...3x 6 ft.
Peaches16-18 ft.	Raspberries, Black...3x 6 ft.
Nectarines and Apricots16-18 ft.	Blackberries5x 7 ft.
Cherries, Sweet...18-20 ft.	Strawberries, rows...1x 4 ft.
Cherries, Sour....15-18 ft.	beds1½x1½ ft.
Plums16-20 ft.	Aspar., in beds...1x1½ ft.
Quinces10-12 ft.	Asparagus, in field...1x3 ft.

Age at which Different Trees Fruit

This varies greatly with different varieties, for instance, the "Duchess" standard apple often fruits the second year after transplanting, and bears very regularly, while the "Northern Spy" seldom fruits in less than seven years after transplanting, though one of the best apples and a prolific bearer when of fruiting age. The average time it takes for standard apples to fruit is four or five years.

Dwarf Apples, 2 years.	Blackberries, 3 years.
Stan. Pears, 3 to 4 years.	Crab Apples, 2 years.
Cherries, 3 to 4 years.	Dwarf Pears, 2 years.
Gooseberries, 2 years.	Plums, 3 to 4 years.
Grapes, 2 years.	Currants, 2 years.
Quinces, 3 to 4 years.	Raspberries, 2 years.

Roses generally bloom the first year.



AN EFFECTIVE WEAPON AGAINST INSECTS
FOR SMALL ORCHARD

Spraying Methods and Formulas

Arsenate of Lead

Arsenate of Lead, 4 to 6 pounds. Water, 100 gallons.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate

The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, as it should be diluted with water as required. For the same purpose as Bordeaux.

Copper Sulphate Solution

Copper sulphate, 1 pound. Water, 25 gallons.

This should be used only before the foliage appears. It is easily applied, and acts as a germicide and disinfectant. In simple solution copper sulphate is very injurious to foliage. When lime is added, as in making Bordeaux mixture, its corrosive action is neutralized and injury to the foliage prevented. In this way a larger quantity of bluestone may be used, and it adheres to the foliage better by the agency of lime.

Kerosene Emulsion

Hard Soap	½ pound
Boiling Water	1 gallon
Kerosene	2 gallons

Dissolve the soap in hot water and while hot add the oil. Pump the liquid back into itself 5 or 10 minutes until it becomes a creamy mass.

For a 10 per cent emulsion add 17 gallons of water to 3 gallons of the above emulsion.

For a 15 per cent emulsion add 10½ gallons of water to 3 gallons of the above emulsion.

Lime Sulphur Salt Solution

Stone Lime	15 pounds
Flower of Sulphur	15 pounds
Common Salt	15 pounds

Put lime in kettle, add three or four buckets hot water. While lime is boiling, add sulphur and stir briskly. If contents of kettle is likely to boil over, add another bucket of hot water. When the lime and sulphur have boiled for ten minutes, add salt, and cook until the solu-

tion becomes dark amber in color. An hour is sufficiently long to cook the mixture, but if it is not of the right color at this time, cooking should be continued. When the mixture has been properly cooked, there ought not to be more than a pint or so of residue left in the kettle. At the beginning of the cooking, stir continually, but after a few minutes, occasionally stirring will suffice. When the cooking is completed, the solution should be strained through a fine sieve, made for the purpose, or through a gunny sack into the pumping barrel or tank and made up to 50 gallons of hot water. The mixture should be applied while hot and preferably as soon after making as possible, always bearing in mind to keep it well agitated while the pump is in operation. Pumps and accessories used should be well washed and cleaned after each time of using.

Concentrated lime-sulphur solutions may be purchased from the manufacturers, of which there are now a larger number making a good product, and can be used according to directions furnished with each package.

Bordeaux Mixture

Copper Sulphate	4 pounds
Quicklime	4 pounds
Water	50 gallons

To destroy leaf-eating insects, add four ounces of Paris Green. For Peach, use three pounds each of copper sulphate and lime, and three ounces of Paris Green, on account of the tenderness of the foliage.

Ferrocyanide Test—Dissolve one ounce of yellow prussiate of potash in a pint of water and label "POISON." Drop it into the mixture and if it turns brown more milk of lime should be added. Add milk of lime until the solution will not turn brown.

Tobacco

Boil tobacco stems, and use at the rate of two gallons of water to each pound of stems, for sucking insects.

Hellebore

Fresh White Hellebore, 1 ounce. Water, 3 gallons.

Valuable Information to Salesmen

If this descriptive catalogue is carefully studied, it will yield a large amount of valuable information. In selling stock you may give purchasers dozen rates for half-dozen lots, and hundred rates for lots of fifty and upward.

Study up whatever you have decided to push

as your specialty. Don't try to learn all about everything, simply study on what you decide you can sell in the territory you intend to work. You will find in your price list, prices on nearly everything unless it is something new that has been introduced since price list was issued. In this case, write for prices.

Spraying Calendar

EXPLANATION.—While the number of applications recommended will be found desirable in seasons when the fungi are particularly troublesome, a smaller number may often suffice. Those printed in bold face are of the most value, and can generally be made with profit. An **Asterisk (*)** cautions against spraying with poisons while the plants are in blossom; a **dagger (†)** indicates that there is danger in making applications within 3 weeks of the time the fruit is to be used as food.

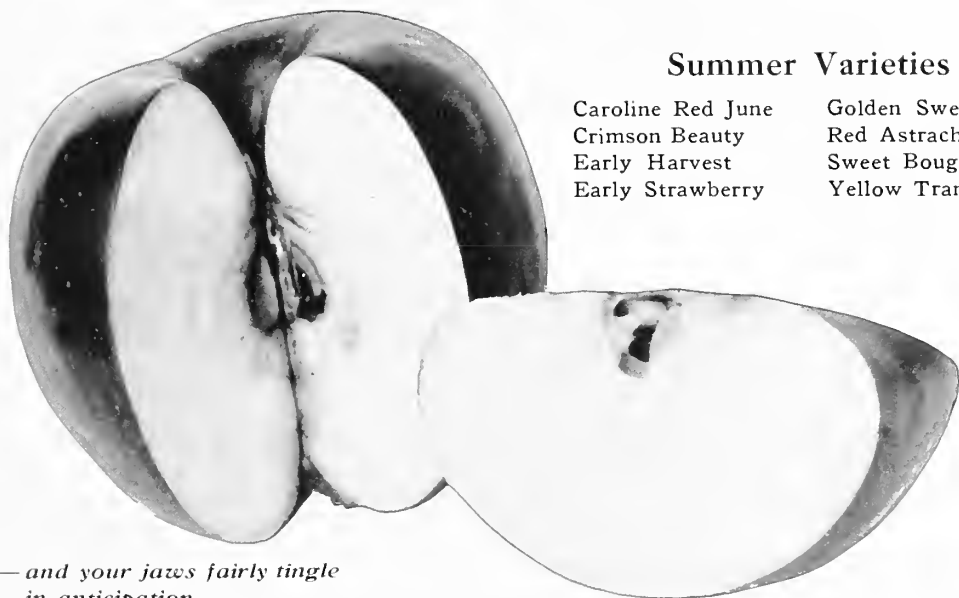
<i>Plants and Diseases</i>	<i>First Application</i>	<i>Second Application</i>	<i>Third Application</i>	<i>Fourth Application</i>
APPLES. Scab, codling moth, bud moth, caterpillar, canker worm.	After the blossoms have formed, but before they open, Bordeaux.	Within a week after blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	10 to 13 days later, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux.
CHERRY. Rot, aphid, curculio, slug, knot.	As flower-buds appear, but before they open, Bordeaux; for aphid, use Kerosene Emulsion.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	10 to 14 days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat.	10 to 14 days later. Ammoniacal Carbonate Copper.
CURRENT. Mildew, worms.	As soon as worms are found on lower and inner leaves, Paris Green.	If they reappear, repeat, adding Bordeaux for mildew.†	If worms still trouble, Pyrethrum or Heliothrips.*	After fruit is picked, Bordeaux.
GOOSEBERRY. Mildew, worms.	As leaves open, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	In 10 to 12 days, repeat with both.	10 to 14 days later, Sulphide Potash, on English varieties.	10 to 14 days later, repeat.
GRAPE. Fungous diseases, flea beetle.	When first leaves are half grown, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	As soon as the fruit has set, repeat.*	10 to 14 days later, repeat.	10 to 14 days later, if disease is present, apply Bordeaux.
PEACH, APRICOT. Rot, curculio, leaf curl, mildew.	Before blossoms open, Bordeaux.	Within a week after fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	7 to 11 days later, repeat.	7 to 12 days later, repeat.
PEAR. Leaf-blight, scab, psylla, codling moth.	Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux.*	Within a week after blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	8 to 12 days later, repeat.	10 to 16 days later, Bordeaux.
PLUM. Fungous diseases, rot, curculio, knot.	Within a week after blossoms have fallen, repeat.*	10 to 12 days later, repeat.	10 to 20 days later, Bordeaux.	Cut out black kinds on Plum or Cherry and burn.
QUINCE. Leaf and fruit spots.	When blossom buds appear, but before they open, Bordeaux.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	10 to 14 days later, repeat.	10 to 20 days later, Bordeaux.
RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY. Anthracnose, rust.	Cut out canes diseased with anthracnose, and burn. Before buds open, spray with Copper Sulphate solution.	When new canes appear, Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	10 to 14 days later, repeat.†	NOTE.—If orange rust appears, dig and burn infected plants.
ROSE. Aphid worm.	Kerosene Emulsion for aphid.	10 days later, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Afterwards keep lice and caterpillars off by turning a fine stream from hose on under side of leaves.	

Do not spray with arsenites or copper compounds within 3 weeks of the time the sprayed portions are to be eaten. While there would be no danger of fatal effects resulting, it is best not to run any risk. Bordeaux mixture and other lime compounds should not be used upon rough or full-grown fruits even as late as that time. Not only does the lime disfigure the fruit, but the amount of copper is large.

If the information you seek cannot be found in this calendar, or if your trees suffer from some disease or pest not mentioned above, we advise writing at once to your Agricultural Experiment Station, giving full details and particulars. The Agricultural Experiment Station of your State is established to help you produce more and better fruit and the Director will be very glad to give you all the information necessary to this end. The address will be found in the list of Agricultural Experiment Stations on page 4 of this catalogue.

Apples

THE demand for apples, universally recognized as the king of fruits, is increasing every year, and its growing popularity means a rich harvest for those who plant now. The export demand is increasing, too, as the old world gets a taste of what good fruit is. Orchards can be planted on ground that otherwise would not be desirable for cultivation and if managed well, will bring big profits. For the home just a few trees selected to give luscious fruit the year round, will bring a royal dividend for their cost and care. Many successful planters plant peach trees between the other trees in an apple orchard. The peach trees can be removed after they are too old to bear and the apple orchard is all the better for their protection.



Summer Varieties

Caroline Red June	Golden Sweet
Crimson Beauty	Red Astrachan
Early Harvest	Sweet Bough
Early Strawberry	Yellow Transparent

CAROLINE JUNE (Red June)—Popular in the South and West; small to medium, deep red, productive, hardy and a free grower. August.

CRIMSON BEAUTY—Originated in Maine. Very hardy, strong grower and very productive; extremely early bearer, earliest ripening apple known. Just the variety to plant in the home yard. Two year trees in the nursery rows frequently produce fine fruit. Flesh sub-acid, pleasant to eat out-of-hand. Unexcelled for pies and sauce.

EARLY HARVEST—Being a pale yellow with fruit medium and very good in quality. It is one of the earliest of the summer apples and is a very desirable variety for the home. Middle to end of August.

EARLY STRAWBERRY—Tree a moderate, erect grower and good bearer. Fruit tender, mild and fine flavored. Season, middle to end of August.

GOLDEN SWEET—Large, yellow; very fair, sweet apple. Tree a free grower, good bearer. August and September.

RED ASTRACHAN—Good size, covered with thick bloom, deep crimson in color. Flesh juicy and tender. This is an excellent early cooking apple. Tree very hardy, vigorous grower, bears young. July to August.

SWEET BOUGH—A fine apple for baking or to eat out-of-hand, but too perishable as a market variety. Baked whole and eaten with cream it is delicious. Large, pale yellow, tender and sweet. Will grow in all good apple districts. Season, August. Origin, U. S.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—A good early apple of good quality. Good size, clear white color tinted with pale yellow. Flavor slightly acid. Tree is hardy. Bears young, yielding large crops. Ripens late July and August.

BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY

The Best Fall Varieties of Apples

Alexander
Duchess
Fall Pippin

Fameuse
Gravenstein
Maiden's Blush

Pound Sweet
Rambo
Red Beitigheimer

Smoke House
Twenty Ounce

ALEXANDER—Tree hardy and productive, bears early. Fruit is round and large, with a rich, yellowish green skin, intermingled with russet spots. Flesh white, juicy and snappy; very nice eating apple. Good for cooking and an extra fine shipper. In bearing from September 15 to November 15. Tree hardy; grow almost anywhere.

DUCHESSE OF OLDENBURG—Ripens in succession, so that several pickings are required in order to secure the crop. It is in season during August and September, but may be used for culinary purposes before it is fully ripe. The tree is highly valued because of its great hardiness. September.

FALL PIPPIN—Very large, yellow, tender, juicy and rich. A general favorite as a fall cooking apple. Pleasant, aromatic flavor when eaten. Tree is vigorous, hardy and productive, but fruit is quite subject to moss spots. Season, October to December. American origin (probably seedling).

FAMEUSE OR SNOW APPLE—One of the best table apples. Medium size, deep crimson color. Inside is snowy white and delicious. First-class for all markets, and will do well North. Tree is vigorous and productive. Season, October to December. Origin, Quebec.

GRAVENSTEIN—Ripens continuously during a period of several weeks and should have two or three pickings, beginning in the latter half of September. It continues in season till early November.

MAIDEN-BLUSH—Is a beautiful apple of pale lemon-yellow with crimson cheek. The flesh is white and good in quality. It is grown extensively and is in season from September to November or December. It is recognized as a standard market variety and usually sells above the average prices. Season, September and October. Origin, New Jersey.

POUND SWEET (Pumpkin Russet)—A very large, round, yellowish russet apple; very sweet and rich. Tree a vigorous and rapid grower. October and November.

RAMBO—Medium; yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender and good. Fine grower, productive; more especially valuable in the West. October to December.

RED BEITIGHEIMER—A rare and valuable German variety. Fruit looks fine and grows very large. Skin whitish yellow, almost covered with pale red. Not first class for eating, but a good cooking variety. Tree is hardy, a strong grower and a heavy cropper. Season, early fall, September.

SMOKE HOUSE—Comes into bearing moderately young. It has a thin skin of yellow striped with rather a dull red and is very attractive. October to February or March.

TWENTY OUNCE—Fruit exceptionally large, yellow and red. Juicy and crisp, sub-acid. Tree is vigorous and productive. October to January or February.

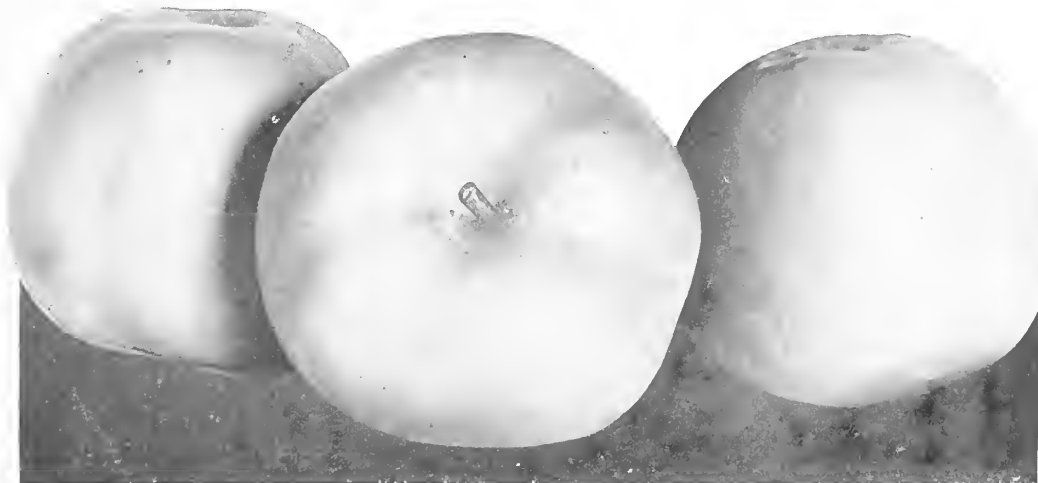


MAIDEN-BLUSH APPLES

A Productive and Profitable Variety, of Good Appearance, Ripening Early to Command Top Market Prices.

The Best Winter Varieties of Apples

Arkansas Black	Delicious	Mammoth Black Twig	Stark
Bailey Sweet	Fallawater	Mann	Stayman's Winesap
Baldwin	Gano	McIntosh Red	Tolman Sweet
Baxter	Greening, R. I.	Newton Pippin	Wagener
Bellefleur, Yellow	Grimes' Golden	Northern Spy	Wealthy
Ben Davis	Golden Russet	N. W. Greening	Winter Banana
Bismark	Hubbardston Nonesuch	Rome Beauty	Wolf River
Boiken	Jonathan	Roxbury Russet	York Imperial
Canada Red	King of Tompkins Co.	Spitzenburg	



R. I. GREENING

A Large, Luscious Apple With Green Skin Which Turns Quite Yellow When Fully Ripe. Flesh is Yellow, Fine-Grained, Tender and Juicy—An Excellent Eating Apple

ARKANSAS BLACK—Fruit large, round, oblong, covered all over with very dark red. Much darker than Wine Sap; flesh orange-yellow; a splendid keeper. December to April.

BAILEY SWEET—Large; deep red, tender, rich, sweet; vigorous, upright, good bearer. November to April.

BALDWIN—The most popular winter apple for shipping and the heaviest bearer. Baldwin orchards should be mixed with other varieties, such as King, Northern Spy, Russets, etc. The fruit is much better. Tree grows rapidly and its fruit is large, round, with red and yellow skin. Flesh yellowish and tart. One of the best apples for both American and export trade. A fine keeper in ordinary dry cellar. Comes into heavy bearing in eight years. Will bear some in five years. If your orchards are tilled and the trees sprayed and properly trimmed you will bring fruit much quicker.

BAXTER—A fine, large, red apple which brings a big price in all markets. Somewhat subject to fungus. Tree is a good grower, hardy, but only moderately productive. Flesh is white with red streaks; slightly sour; not very juicy, but a first-class cooking apple. Season, October to January.

BEN DAVIS—Comes into bearing at an early age, bearing annually and abundantly. It is the most important variety known in the apple districts, stretching from the Atlantic to Pacific. This tree is a handsomely colored red, being a very thick-skinned apple. December to March.

BISMARK—Tree is short, stocky and healthy. Bears very young. Often used as a filler in orchards of later bearing varieties. Originated in New Zealand and has been planted wherever apples are grown. Fruit is large yellow, with red cheeks; fine for eating and keeps well into the winter.

BELLEFLEUR, YELLOW—A valuable apple because of its good quality all through the winter. Tree is hardy and a strong grower. Does well on light, sandy soils. The fruit is large, yellow with blush on sunny side, crisp and fine flavored in season. Bruises easily, but valuable in home markets. Season, November to April. Origin, Burlington, N. J.

BOIKEN—A handsome fruit, fine for cooking. Bears young and persistently, and keeps till July. Fine reddish-yellow color, and is at its best in April and May, when other varieties are gone. Tree is very hardy and healthy. A good commercial variety with a good sale. Originated in Russia.

BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY

DELICIOUS—Distinctive in shape and marvelously beautiful in color, remarkable in quality and perfect in tree and blossom. Delicious is large, with the surface almost covered with a most beautiful, brilliant dark



BALDWIN

red, blending to golden yellow at the blossom end. The calyx, or blossom end, is one of its ever characteristic features—having five protuberances more or less pointed or flat-rounded, depending on the section where grown. In quality it is unsurpassed and incomparable. In flavor it is sweet, slightly touched with acid, but only enough so to make it all the more pleasing, with an aroma delightfully fragrant. The flesh is fine grained, crisp, juicy, melting, and withal, delicious. People with delicate stomachs, to whom as acid apple is wholly indigestible, can enjoy Delicious without disagreeable after-results. Physicians of note have prescribed it for cases of this character. In keeping quality it ranks with the best, coming out of storage in March and April in perfect condition. In tree, Delicious is tree perfection and one of the strongest, hardiest and most vigorous growers among apples; aphid-resistant and a late bloomer, the hardest in bud, the best pollenizer; blossoms strongly frost-resistant—a most important and valuable feature. Bears annually.

FALLAWATER (Tulpehocken)—Very large yellowish-green with dull red check. Juicy and a good cooking apple. A strong grower and very productive even while young. Season, January to March.

GANO—A red apple. It is very attractive in appearance, stands handling well and is a good shipper. Tree comes into bearing young and is an excellent cropper, bearing regularly and abundantly. December to March.

GOLDEN RUSSET—Medium size and clear-golden russet color. A good apple in colder

sections and brings good prices. Keeps till May in a cold cellar, and is then rich and sweet. Tree grows rather willowy; moderate producer. Season, November to April. Origin, Western New York.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Medium size, golden yellow, tender, rich and slightly sub-acid in flavor. This is a popular early winter apple, commercially successful for fancy box trade. November to April.

HUBBARDSTON—A first-class commercial apple for early winter use. Very productive and bears young. Tree is a vigorous grower and the fruit is large and uniform. Color greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red splashes. Flesh is fine grained and tender, just sour enough to be good. Season, October to January. Origin, Hubbardston, Mass.

JONATHAN—Medium in size, but of the very finest quality. Valuable for the home garden, but runs a little small as a market apple unless soil is fertile and well tilled. Tree is not very large and slightly drooping. The fruit is bright red in sun and striped with red. One of the best table apples. Season, November to February. Origin, Woodstock, N. Y.

KING OF TOMPKINS COUNTY—A standard commercial variety. Hard to beat for either table use or cooking. Looks well for market and is just as good as it looks. Fruit bright red, large and uniform. Brings a fancy price over other varieties. Keeps well in cold storage. Flesh is yellow, crisp and juicy; vigorous and a good cropper. Season, October to February. Origin, New Jersey.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG (Paragon)—One of the most profitable of all apples. Resembles the Wine Sap, but is a better grower. An excellent keeper.



DELICIOUS

CONTINENTAL NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MANN—Fruit medium to large, roundish oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. The tree grows straight and symmetrical and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and annual bearer.

McINTOSH RED—A very fine table apple for early winter use. Attractive in appearance, deep red and good size. Flesh is white, crisp, tender, juicy and aromatic. Tree is hardy and comes into bearing young. It requires several pickings, as the fruit ripens unevenly. Season, November to January. Origin, John McIntosh, Dundela, Ont.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN (Albemarle Pippin)—One of the best keeping varieties that can be grown. Brings highest prices in the English markets. Tree needs rich soil and cultivation to do its best. Grows rather slowly and is not extremely hardy. Fruit is good size, bright yellow with a pink blush, rich flavored, firm and juicy. Season, November to June. Origin, Newtown, L. I.

NORTHERN SPY—Is one of the leading commercial apples. It ranks among the very best winter apples of New York. The fruit is large and very attractive, bright red color. Always in demand, fine for fancy trade; trees healthy and vigorous. December to March.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING—A greenish yellow apple sometimes faintly marked with red. One of the best winter apples for sections that are too cold for the R. I. Greening. Tree thrifty and very hardy. Fruit large and of good flavor. Season, December to April. Origin, Wisconsin, about 1872, by E. W. Daniels.

RED CANADA (Old Nonsuch of Mass., Steele's Red Winter)—Medium, oblate, red, tender, crisp, rich, sub-acid, refreshing and delicious. Tree thrifty, but a slender grower. Productive. January to May.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING—An old standby in all apple sections, more widely planted than any other kind, except the Baldwin. One of the best cooking apples and good for table use. Fruit large, green, sometimes with red cheek. Tree is vigorous and a big producer. Origin, Rhode Island.

RUSSET (Roxbury or Boston)—A staple export variety. One of the best shippers and keepers. Medium size, dull green nearly covered with russet. Skin tough, flesh mild and appetizing. Good in all markets and all apple districts. As hardy as the Greening. Season, January to June. Origin, Massachusetts.

ROME BEAUTY—Has an established reputation in the market and sells at good prices. This apple has a thick skin of smooth yellow or greenish, more or less mottled with bright red. December to May.

SPITZENBURG (Esopus)—One of the finest apples for winter use. Widely planted by early settlers because of its fine flavor. Fruit medium size, conical, nearly covered with bright red. Season, November to February. Origin, Esopus on Hudson River, 1798.



WEALTHY

STAYMAN'S WINESAP—This is a good commercial variety for all apple districts outside of New York and New England. Fruit rich dark red striped with yellow and green. Flesh firm and fine grained. Exceedingly juicy and tasty. This is easily the best of the Winesap group. December to May.

STARK—A profitable winter apple for export. Better than Ben Davis. Good for cooking, poor for eating. Large fruit, dull red color on greenish ground. Keeps till late. Tree is a stout, vigorous grower and very productive. Season, January to May. Origin, Ohio.

TOLMAN SWEET—Tree will grow anywhere that apples can be grown and bears heavy crops. A good variety on which to top-graft more tender varieties. The apple is medium size, light yellow, firm, fine grained and very sweet. Keeps well through the winter. Season, November to April. Origin, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

WAGENER—Is an apple of superior excellence. The color a beautiful bright red with some contrasting pale yellow. It has fine texture, high flavor and excellent quality. It is in season from October to February.

WEALTHY—This variety is particularly valuable for cold climates. It is in season from October to early winter or mid-winter. The crop demands more than one picking. The tree is a good thrifty grower, and a good commercial apple. October to January.

WINESAP—Medium, dark red, sub-acid, excellent. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. December to May.

WINTER BANANA—A comparatively new apple, very flashy in appearance and large in size, deep yellow striped with red; tender and delicious with distinctive banana perfume and flavor. Good vigorous grower, heavy bearer. November to January.

WOLF RIVER—Tree hardy and productive. Fruit large and handsome, rich red in color.

BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY



YOUTHFUL APPLE TREES THAT GIVE PROMISE
OF PLENTY IN THE MONTHS TO COME

flesh white and of exceedingly fine quality, sub-acid. October to December.

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter)—A good shipper and keeper, making it in demand for the export market. Tree is a vigorous grower and a pretty regular bearer. Does best on heavy soils. Not at its best north of Pennsylvania. Apple is smooth, blushed and striped with red. Flesh is yellowish, tender and mildly acid. Ready to eat in January and keeps until April or May. Season, January to April. Origin, York County, Pa.

Dwarf Apples

Standard Apple Trees are propagated by budding or grafting onto roots of French Crab, which produces the tall growing trees. Doucin and Paradise stocks render the tree dwarf in type. The Paradise stock produces trees which will not grow more than 8 to 10 feet high. On the Doucin stock they may attain a height of 15 or 20 feet, but can be kept lower.

Dwarf Apples can be Supplied only in Certain Varieties. Write for Special List.

Crab Apples

WITHIN the past few years much attention has been given to improving this class of fruit, because of their adaptability to cold sections, where only a few varieties of apples can be successfully grown. These efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab Apples succeed equally well in all sections, and are valuable for cider, preserving, jelly, ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Sent to the Eastern markets, they command a very high price.

GEN. GRANT—Is a vigorous grower. Fruit in dense clusters from October to December.

HYSLOP—Fruit large, very brilliantly colored dark red, overspread with thick blue bloom. Tree is a good grower and hardy. October.

MARTHA—Another good variety for all sections. A rapid grower and a great bearer of handsome fruit. Bright, glossy yellow shaded with bright red. Fine tart flavor, surpassing all others for culinary purposes. Season, October and November.

TRANSCENDENT—All things considered, this is one of the most valuable varieties of

crab apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous and immensely productive. Makes a fine market apple. Golden yellow with rich crimson cheek. Good flavor. Season, September and October.

VAN WYCK—A large, sweet crab. Skin mottled with bright red. Tree vigorous, exceedingly hardy. Season, September.

WHITNEY NO. 2—Has a smooth glossy skin, green striped splashed with carmine. Flesh firm, juicy and rich. A great bearer, has no superior. August.

Always buy your Trees and Plants from the grower

Standard Pears

THE home orchard is not complete without pears and they are a very profitable commercial crop in nearly all parts of the country. Pears will live on a variety of soils, but succeed exceptionally well in a hard clay soil. Tilling and fertilizing are advisable to a certain extent, but should not be carried far enough to produce too vigorous a growth. The quality of the pear is much improved by picking before maturity and by proper ripening indoors.



BARTLETT

BARTLETT—No pear of the same season equals the Bartlett in flavor, either for eating or canning. Has first place in all markets and brings top prices. Fruit large and yellow, fine grained, buttery and juicy. Sweet, rich flavor. Tree is fairly hardy, grows very rapidly and bears young and heavily. Carefully cultivated and sprayed trees will produce enormous crops of perfect fruit. Season, September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—This is a very large, long, yellow pear, tinted with crimson and russet. Flesh is fine grained and white, juicy and exceptionally tasty. Tree is a hardy variety, good grower and producer. It can be planted extensively for commercial purposes; generally about ten days ahead of Bartlett. In September.

WILDER—A valuable early market pear. Regular in form, fair size and very handsome. Greenish yellow color with reddish cheek. Flavor sweet and very pleasant.

Best Summer Varieties

Bartlett

Clapp's Favorite

Wilder

*Big Profits are Realized from
Pear Orchards. Our Trees
Produce First Grade Fruit.*



SHOWING A BRANCH BEARING CLAPP'S
FAVORITE PEARS

Best Autumn Varieties

Anjou, Beurre D'Anjou
Beurre Clairgeau
Beurre Bosc
Duchesse D'Angouleme

Flemish Beauty
Kieffer
Seckel

Sheldon
Vermont Beauty
Worden Seckel



DUCHESS 2-YEAR PEAR

ANJOU, BEURRE D'ANJOU—Large greenish-yellow fruit tinged with dull red and russet, flesh white, buttery, fine grained and richly flavored. Looks and keeps well until mid-winter. Tree is straight and vigorous grower, long lived and productive. October.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU—Its large size and beautiful cheek, its excellent shipping and keeping qualities, all combine to make this a profitable variety. Tree is first class in vigor, hardiness and productiveness. Succeeds either as dwarf or standard and bears a long time, always sweet and juicy. Season, October and November.

BEURRE BOSCH—A large russety pear with long neck; melting, high flavored and delicious. Bears well. September to October.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME—For years this pear has been counted among the best and most profitable varieties, especially grown on quince stock. Excellent for export, cold storage, and for every use to which a pear can be put. Strong grower, productive, not subject to blight. Fruit large, light green patched with russet, melting, juicy, sweet and good. October and November. Origin, Angers, France, 1812, chance seedling.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Where this variety succeeds well it is a most popular pear. In some sections it has of late been subject to scab and cracking of the fruit. Large size, light yellow when ripe, with patches of brownish-red; rich sugary flavor. Tree is first class in hardiness, productiveness and early bearing. Season, September and October.

KIEFFER—There is perhaps no pear about which a greater diversity of opinion exists. Tree beats everything for hardiness and cropping. Fruit always large, uniform, golden yellow with bright cheek, very fine; flavor moderately sweet. A valuable pear for canning. Will grow almost anywhere. Season, October to January.

SECKEL—One of the richest and finest varieties known; small yellowish russet with red cheek. Flesh whitish and buttery, very juicy. September.

SHELDON—One of the most delicious eating pears. Should be in every home garden. Tree is vigorous, erect, second rate in productiveness and last to come into bearing. Fruit large, creamy, sweet and aromatic. Thorough fertilizing and cultivation will aid in making this a profitable variety. Season, October and November.

VERMONT BEAUTY—A most desirable pear. The fruit is of medium size, very handsome, being yellow with a bright carmine cheek. The flesh is rich, juicy, aromatic, of the best, and almost equal to the Seckel; ripens immediately after the Seckel.

WORDEN SECKEL—Originated in Oswego County, N. Y. It is a seedling of the Seckel, and is equally as good in quality as that variety and more juicy, with an aroma equally as rich and inviting, while in size, color, form and appearance it is decidedly superior. The color is yellow, with light red on the sunny side. The tree is very hardy and an enormous bearer, and the fruit is ripe just after the Seckel. All lovers of good pears should have trees of this variety.

Note—**DWARF PEARS** can be supplied in certain varieties only. All varieties do not succeed on the Quince root. In dwarfs sell only those varieties listed in price list under Dwarf Pears.



A YOUNG CHERRY ORCHARD IN BLOOM

Cherries

THE cherry succeeds well on dry soils, will thrive and bear with almost no care, but will respond to good treatment, until they are well grown at least. While no fruit is more liked by members of the family than this delightful fruit, they offer great possibilities as a commercial proposition. Cherries are divided into two classes, sweet and sour; sweets being called Hearts and Bigarraus, the sours Dukes and Morellos. The sweets attain a larger size than the sours but are not as hardy and are more likely to be injured by bursting of the bark.

Heart and Bigarreau Varieties — Sweet

Black Tartarian
Bing
George Washington
Governor Wood

Lincoln
Martha Washington
Napoleon

Schmidt's
Windsor
Yellow Spanish

BLACK TARTARIAN—Is widely known as the favorite dooryard and roadside sweet cherry. It has a very sweet, rich flavor and is earlier than most sweet cherries, bearing in June. Excellent quality.

BING—One of the largest of the black sweet cherries. Flesh firm, but juicy. A good shipper, exceptionally successful in the Pacific Northwest, enjoying good success in the Central and Eastern sections also. Tree is vigorous, upright grower and producer. July.

GEORGE WASHINGTON—A cherry somewhat like the Napoleon Bigarreau, but we believe having very many additional important qualities. The tree is more robust, the foliage is better, and the fruit is more highly flavored and it bears more abundantly and regularly. The fruit is tender, crisp and mild. The color is yellowish, with bright red cheek.

GOVERNOR WOOD—Very large, rich; light yellow, with red cheek; juicy and sweet. One of the very best. Last of June.

LINCOLN—Fruit is very large, color is a glossy dark crimson, nearly black; tender, sweet and very meaty and solid. Ripens along after the middle of July.

MARTHA WASHINGTON—Is very similar to the George Washington in vigorous qual-

ity, foliage and fruitfulness, except that it is a dark cherry, almost black when fully ripe. It has very firm flesh and ripens rather late, or a little after the George Washington.

NAPOLEON BIGARREAU—Leads in the firm fleshed sweet cherry. It takes its place by virtue of the large size, handsome appearance, and high quality of the fruit. The flavor is rich and sweet, which with the abundant juice and firm, crackling flesh, makes this a most delicious and refreshing cherry for dessert. Tree is an upright grower and a heavy bearer, recommended generally for commercial purposes. June.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU—A most promising cherry; fruit of immense size, of rich, deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine flavor; bears abundantly and makes a toothsome dish for the table.

WINDSOR—A seedling originated at Windsor, Canada, and a fine variety, too. Fruit large, liver-colored, flesh remarkably firm and of good quality. A very valuable late variety for market and for family use. Middle of July.

YELLOW SPANISH—Bears abundantly and regularly and comes in bearing young with the crop well distributed. For centuries Yellow Spanish leads as the best variety of all the Bigarraus. Fruit matures in July.



NAPOLEON BIGARREAU OR ROYAL ANN

Duke and Morello Varieties—Sour

Dyehouse
Early Richmond

English Morello
May Duke

Montmorency
Ostheime

Olivet

DYEHOUSE—One of the best sour cherries for market or home use. It is larger, finer, of better quality and has a smaller pit than Early Richmond. The tree is hardy, is an upright grower and always productive. The great quality of this variety is its tendency to hang on the tree after it is ripe.

EARLY RICHMOND—One of the most popular of all the acid cherries. Cannot be surpassed for hardiness or for cooking purposes.



BLACK TARTARIAN

Fruit is of medium size, round and dark red. A wonderful bearer. Ripens in June.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Medium sized cherry of a very dark red color, sometimes nearly black. It is very acid in flavor, the flesh is of good quality and it makes a fine canner. Tree is a small grower with light limbs and trunk. Ripens in July.

MAY DUKE—Large, red, juicy and rich; an old excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

MONTMORENCY—Best of all sour varieties and enjoys a greater demand. Trees are clean growers and are less subject to disease, less affected by wet weather and are the most productive bearers of all sour cherry varieties. Montmorency can always be depended upon for a full crop regardless of unfavorable season. It is attractive, brings a good price and is a fine shipper. Always in demand at the canning factories. Fruit is of good size and fine flavor and a bright, clear, shining red in color. Flesh of fine quality and sub-acid. Ripens ten days after Early Richmond.

OLIVET—A new Duke of French origin. Unlike most others of this class, it is said to be very early and to ripen over a long period. Fruit very large, globular, and of a deep shining red.

OSTHEIME—Known as the Russian Cherry as it was imported from that country. Thoroughly tested and found hardy. Fruit is large and roundish. Flesh, liver-colored, tender, juicy and almost sweet. Fine quality. Ripens in July.

Peaches

THE most universally planted fruit for home use. Peach trees are being planted profitably as fillers in apple orchards, for they make ground space that is practically idle, pay well until the apples come into bearing. Peach trees will thrive wherever corn or potatoes can be raised. In planting, prune the tops to a clean whip, and each succeeding year prune the shoots of last year's growth.

Best Peach Trees to Plant

Belle of Georgia
Carman
Chair's Choice
Champion
Crawford's Early
Crawford's Late
Crosby

Elberta
Fitzgerald
Foster
Globe
Greensboro
Hale

Heath Cling
Mayflower
Mountain Rose
Niagara
Rochester
Salway

Stump the World
Smock
Triumph
Wonderful
Wheatland
Yellow St. John

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Elicits praise from all who know it because of the great beauty of its fruits. At its best, it is one of the glories of the peach orchard, the fruits being large, creamy-white with a beautiful crimson cheek. Is an excellent shipper. August. Freestone.

CARMAN—A general favorite in nearly every peach region on this continent. There is much merit in the fruits, especially for a peach ripening so early. It is a brilliant red.

CHAIR'S CHOICE—Fruit matures in late mid-season. Color, pale green dotted with reddish-green, is very attractive and is considered a select fruit and quite large. October. Freestone.

CHAMPION—This is the best of the white freestone varieties. Skin creamy-white with red flush. This is also a desirable variety for commercial orchards. It is extremely hardy and of uniform good quality. Late August. Freestone.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—This peach has all of the characters that gratify the taste. Besides being one of the very best in quality, it is one of the handsomest peaches. Color, rich red splashed and mottled with darker red and golden yellow. The flesh is beautiful and perfectly free from the stone. Matures in mid-season. Tree is vigorous and productive. First of September. Freestone.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—Fruit is unsurpassed in appearance and scarcely equalled in texture of flesh and richness of flavor. Its color, soft tints of red and yellow. Fruit matures late. Used extensively in commercial orchards. Last of September. Freestone.

CROSBY—A peach of good quality which was once extensively planted. Requires intensive cultivation to reach good marketable size. At its best the fruit is first class in every respect. Fine grained, tender, sweet and very agreeable. Freestone. Tree is vigorous, healthy, fairly hardy and very productive. Ripens September. Origin, Massachusetts, 1876.

ELBERTA—The best peach of its season for all markets, as it has grand shipping quali-

ties. Probably the greatest commercial peach on the market to-day. The fruit is large, yellow with red cheek, juicy and highly flavored. Flesh is yellow and fine. Pit perfectly free. Tree is vigorous, hardy and a good uniform cropper. Ripens about ten days later than Early Crawford, late September. Origin, Georgia; cross between Chinese Cling and Early Crawford.

FITZGERALD—This is one of the hardest varieties of peaches, and the quality resembles Early Crawford. Fruit runs medium to large, has yellow flesh. Freestone. Extra hardy, succeeding in Canada and in Michigan perfectly. Origin, in the garden of Mr. Fitzgerald, Oakville, Ont., about 1895.

FOSTER—Originated in Medford, Mass. Large, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Ripens with Early Crawford. Very handsome.

GLOBE—A rapid, vigorous grower and enormous bearer; flesh firm, juicy; color, yellow shaded with reddish-crimson. Matures late in season. September.

GREENSBORO—A valuable early variety not easily subject to rot, extra large, very early. Tree is extremely hardy and is therefore recommended for sections where difficulties are experienced with other varieties. Late July. Freestone.

HALE—This is a new peach combining the most desirable qualities of the other varieties. Brilliantly colored with deep golden yellow.

HEATH CLING (White Heath Cling)—Originated in Maryland, where it is much esteemed. Of large size and good flavor.

MAYFLOWER—Earliest peach known. Color red all over, beautiful appearance. Originated in Copiah County, Miss.

MOUNTAIN ROSE—A favorite in New Jersey where it ripens early and grows to large size for so early a peach. A reliable cropper. Color white with carmine cheek, inside creamy white, abounding in rich, sweet juice. Early August. Origin, New Jersey.



ROCHESTER

NIAGARA—A very large, yellow peach and a very popular one, especially in Niagara County, N. Y., where it originated. Bears a very close resemblance to Elberta, but is larger and finer in every way and ripens one week earlier than Elberta. The fruit is lightly flavored and luscious. Tree is vigorous, healthy, being seldom affected with leaf curl, and a productive, regular bearer. Season, September first.

ROCHESTER—Has the habits and characteristics of the Crawford, but fully two weeks earlier. Yellow, freestone, good size, very sweet and fine flavor. Require only half the usual amount of sugar for canning. Do not rot on the trees. Since its introduction this splendid variety has brought each season from 20c to 30c a basket more than the prevailing market price. In a class by itself. Stock limited.

SALWAY—A yellow fleshed freestone peach of attractive appearance and of good quality; considered one of the best sorts for canning, preserving and evaporating. The trees are hardy, healthy and very productive. Fruit matures very late. October. Freestone.

STUMP THE WORLD—A showy, white fleshed peach with a bright red cheek. Very large, juicy, sweet and good. Tree is average grade as to vigor and productiveness. Is freestone and ripens near the end of Sept.

SMOCK—A first-class late market peach. Ripens in early October and is considered

first quality for canning or evaporating. Not sweet for eating, but has a distinctive, agreeable flavor. Large, yellow, orange red cheek; freestone. Origin, New Jersey.

TRIUMPH—An extra early yellow fleshed peach. Tree medium size; skin very tender; juicy and sweet. July.

WONDERFUL—A variety noted for the great size and beauty of its fruit. Has a rich golden color nearly covered with bright crimson which shows up well in the basket. The flesh is yellow, firm and highly flavored. First grade for market and for eating and cooking. This variety has a very small freestone pit and ripens near the middle of October. Origin, United States.

WHEATLAND—Originated with D. S. Rogers, near Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Rogers, who has large orchards, including the leading sorts, thinks this is the finest of all. Fruit large; color golden yellow, with crimson tint; flesh firm and of fine quality. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late.

YELLOW ST. JOHN—This peach has maintained great popularity for home orchards and in many peach regions is grown for the markets. Fruit matures early. Color, deep yellow, blushed and splashed with carmine. Middle of August. Freestone.

Plums

THE plum does best on a clay soil, dry and well drained. It grows the most thriftily and with cultivation suffers least from "Curculio" or "Black Knot." There is little trouble in keeping the trees from insects and disease. After the blossoms have fallen spread a sheet on the ground under the tree. Then jar the tree so as to shake down the stung fruit and insects. These should be burned. This should be done every day for a week or more and it is important that it is done early in the morning.

The American varieties of plums have not been prolific in recent years and besides the call for same does not warrant carrying stock, so that we are only supplying the European varieties.

Best European Sorts

Beauty of Naples
Bradshaw
Coe's Golden Drop
Fellemborg

German Prune
Green Gage
Imperial Gage
Lombard

Monarch
Moore's Arctic
Niagara
Pond's Seedling

Reine Claude
Shipper's Pride
Shropshire Damson
Yellow Egg

BEAUTY OF NAPLES—A new variety of the highest promise; size large, color greenish yellow, flesh firm, juicy and very fine flavored; tree very hardy and prolific. Middle of September.

BRADSHAW—Leads all other plums in number of trees, according to a survey of the leading orchards. The trees grow large and well formed, bear regularly and heavily. The plums are large, attractive in appearance, being a light purplish red changing to dark reddish at maturity, which occurs in July.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP—Large and handsome, oval; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet; adheres to stone. Last of September.

FELLEMBERG (French or Italian Prune)—Large, oval; purple; juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. September.

GERMAN PRUNE—Large dark blue, showing a dense bloom when ripe; rich and agreeable flavor; well thought of for drying and therefore, commercially desirable. September.

GREEN GAGE—Small; considered the standard of excellence; slow grower. Middle of August.

IMPERIAL GAGE—Large; oval; greenish; juicy, rich and delicious; parts from the stone. Very productive and one of the best. Middle of August.

LOMBARD—Probably the most widely planted in America, medium size, violet-red in color, hardy and productive, having a good market value. August.

MONARCH—Very large, roundish oval; dark purplish blue; freestone; excellent. An abundant bearer.

MOORE'S ARCTIC—Size medium or below; skin purplish black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor. Charles Downing speaks of it as follows: "A new, hardy plum, which originated in the highlands of Aroostook County, Maine.

NIAGARA—A vigorous, productive variety; valuable both for dessert and cooking; fruit large and handsome, remaining well on the tree; flesh juicy, rich and fine flavored. Last of August.

POND'S SEEDLING—Is pre-eminent among plums for its large size. It is distinguished also by its form and color, both being pleas-



SHROPSHIRE DAMSON

BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY

ing as well as distinctive. This fruit ripens late in season and is a purplish-red in color. September.

REINE CLAUDE—For the qualities that gratify the sense of taste, richness of flavor, consistency and texture of flesh, the Reine Claude is unsurpassed. The trees are very productive and bear regularly. Fruit ripens in July and is of yellowish-green.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE—The fruit is of large size, it being no uncommon occurrence to find specimens measuring two inches in diameter each way, as it is nearly round; it is what Mr. Charles Downing calls a semi-cling, of a handsome, dark purple color; excellent for canning and a good shipper.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—Is the best known of the Damsons, being found not only in nearly all commercial plantations but in the smallest home collections as well. Shropshire is enormously productive, bearing its load of fruit year after year until it is a standard among fruits for productivity and reliability in bearing, which is late in season. October.

YELLOW EGG—Large, golden-yellow egg-shaped fruit, sweet and mild in flavor; flesh somewhat coarse, but excellent for cooking purposes. September.

Best Japan Sorts

Abundance
Burbank

Red June
October Purple
Wickson

ABUNDANCE—Large and beautiful; amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender, sweet, exceedingly productive. Season, very early.

BURBANK—Large and beautiful; clear cherry red; an abundant bearer; valuable market variety. Ripens early in September.

OCTOBER PURPLE—One of Luther Burbank's Hybrids and considered by him one of his best. Large, purple, yellow flesh; very late.

RED JUNE—A consensus of the opinions of those who have had actual experience with the variety shows that it closely follows Abundance and Burbank in popularity. The color is a mottled garnet-red overlaid with thin but very distinct and delicate bloom. Ripens early in July.

WICKSON—The largest of the oriental plums, if not the largest of all plums. Its handsome color of red and distinct form make it very attractive, bearing in September.

All varieties of plums, especially Japan sorts, make handsome ornamental trees as well as being rich in fruit.

Quinces

UNDER proper conditions and good culture, the quince tree bears heavily and regularly and is a highly profitable crop, since the market is never fully supplied. The tree is easily transplanted and does well on any good soil.



ORANGE QUINCE

CHAMPION—Will bear more quickly than any other variety. Trees in the nursery row often bear when two years old. The fruit is large and handsome. Flesh cooks as tender as an apple and without hard spots or cores. Very fine for preserves, jellies, marmalades, etc. The tree is vigorous, hardy and very productive. Ripens in November.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC—Ripens earliest of all quinces. Quality unsurpassed and quince itself is very large, of a yellowish color.

ORANGE—This fruit, of a bright golden yellow, is considered one of the best for its quality. Ripens in October.

REA'S MAMMOTH—Like all quinces is a bright yellow; ripens early and its fruit is very large.

Grapes

Purple, Blue, Red, White, Green, Yellow.

The Best Varieties of Grapes

Agawam
Brighton
Catawba
Campbell's Early

Concord
Delaware
Green Mountain
Lindley

Moore's Diamond
Moore's Early
Niagara

Salem
Wilder
Worden

AGAWAM (Rogers' No. 15)—One of the best of the red varieties; bunch variable in size; flesh tender and juicy. A good grower and bearer. R.

BRIGHTON—This is an almost seedless variety of good quality; clusters are exceptionally large and almost seedless; reddish-blue in color; vines are hardy.

CATAWBA—Bunches large and loose; berries large, of coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; vinous, rich; requires the most favored soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons to mature perfectly in Western New York. R.

CONCORD—Large, good quality, early grape; exceptionally hardy and thrives in any grape belt. Widely known and well accepted as a market variety. Very productive and reliable.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Clusters large and handsome; berries large, nearly round, black, with light purple bloom; flesh rather firm, but tender; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous grower; very early; the berries do not drop easily from the clusters, and the fruit keeps a long time in perfection. B.

DELAWARE—Small bunches and small berries; juicy and sweet; a highly satisfactory table grape; skin is thin and light red in color. Vine grows freely and is perfectly hardy. R.

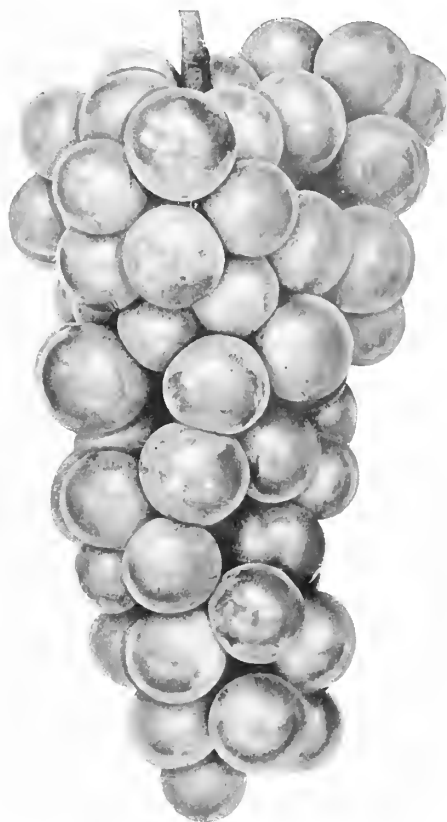
GREEN MOUNTAIN—A very early and delicious grape; pulp tender and sweet, with but one or two seeds; bears young and profusely, and ripens from the 25th of August to the 1st of September. The only grape thus far tested that ranks first, both in earliness and quality. W.

LINDLEY (Rogers' No. 9)—Bunch medium, somewhat loose; berry medium to large, round; a rich shade of red; very handsome and attractive; flesh tender, sweet, with a rich aromatic flavor; ripens soon after the Delaware; vigorous and productive. One of the best red grapes. R.

MOORE'S DIAMOND—Leading early white grape with yellowish tinge; bunches large, very few seeds; juicy and free from pulp. Vine vigorous in growth, bears early September. W.

MOORE'S EARLY—A large, purplish-black berry; sweet and of good quality, ripening about ten days earlier than Concord. Vine vigorous and hardy. B.

NIAGARA—Bunch medium to large, compact, occasionally shouldered; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin but tough, pale green, changing to pale yellow, with a thin whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet.



NIAGARA

Remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive; foliage thick and leathery. Ripens with the Concord. Most valuable white grape in cultivation. W.

SALEM—Coppery red berries, large; flesh juicy and of fine quality. Very productive. This grape also ripens in September. R.

WILDER (Rogers' No. 4)—Large and black; bunches generally shouldered; berry round and large; flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous center; sweet, rather sprightly; ten days earlier than the Isabella. B.

WORDEN—A seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large—larger than those of the Concord. It ripens a few days earlier, and is superior to it in flavor. Very popular for the vineyard and garden. B.

Apricots

THE apricot has a distinct flavor and is one of the best of market fruits. The trees bear young and most profusely, and is a most welcome fruit, ripening between the cherry and the peach.



EARLY MOORPARK

ALEXANDER—A large, oblong, orange yellow fruit, spotted with red. Flesh is sweet, juicy and very good. It is a hardy, prolific bearer and very popular in the East. One of the best of the Russian varieties. Ripens early.

EARLY GOLDEN—An American variety of apricot. Fruit is small, pale orange, juicy and sweet. The tree is hardy and prolific. Ripens first of July.

MONTGAMET—A pale yellow apricot slightly tinged with red; flesh is firm, juicy and agreeably acid.

MOORPARK—The largest of fall apricots; orange in color with a red cheek. More money is made from these than from any other variety. Flesh is firm, juicy and very fine. Moorpark ripens in August.

Nectarines

A delicious, smooth skinned fruit resembling the peach. Flesh is rich, melting and juicy. A beautiful and desirable fruit.

VICTORIA—Very large and handsome, deep yellow, with a bright blush, and mottles of red; flesh yellow to the stone, sweet, with a pleasant and peculiar flavor. Freestone.

EARLY VIOLET—Medium size; yellowish green, nearly covered with dark purplish red; juicy, rich and highly flavored. Last of August.

Asparagus

BARR'S MAMMOTH (Barr's Philadelphia Mammoth) — Originated with Crawford Barr, a prominent market gardener of Pennsylvania. It is one of the earliest varieties, very productive and grows to the largest size.

CONOVER'S COLossal—Immense size, remarkably tender and high flavored, vigorous grower, sending up from fifteen to twenty sprouts each year, from one to two



inches in diameter, color deep green and crown very close. Can be cut one year sooner than the other varieties.

PALMETTO—Until recently we believed that the Conover's Colossal was the best sort known, but we are now forced to concede that the Palmetto is earlier and a better yielder, and more even and better in growth, and it will eventually supersede the old favorite. The average bunches contain fifteen shoots, measuring $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference and weighing nearly two pounds. It has been tested both North and South and has proved entirely successful in every instance.

PEDIGREED WASHINGTON—A new rust-resisting variety produced by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Nearer to being rust-proof than any other sort. This is fast taking the place of all other varieties.

Raspberries

OUR raspberries have been inspected by the Department of Agriculture, State of New York, and found to be free from injurious diseases, infecting the raspberry, commonly known as Mosaic, leaf-curl and rosette (or Eastern blue stem), which have been found widely distributed in New York and other states. Raspberries succeed best in a rich, mellow soil. They should be planted four feet apart in rows five or six feet apart. They are easily cultivated, only requiring manuring and cutting out of dead wood and suckers. Old canes should be removed after bearing season is over. If the location is much exposed, plants may be protected from severe cold by raising the earth between the hills into a bank or mound. Then bend down the plants to meet, fasten them and cover them with earth or coarse litter. In the Spring uncover and tie to stakes.

Black Raspberries

BLACK DIAMOND—A leading variety for market and home use, ripens early, fine flavor and a good shipper. For drying and evaporating it excels all others.

CUMBERLAND—An early season, high quality berry; largest of all the black raspberries; possesses shipping qualities as good as any; a good variety for the market.

GREGG—Large, black raspberry of good quality. A hardy, vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

GAULT—Fruit immense size; commences to ripen with Gregg, continuing two or three weeks longer, when fruit on young canes commences to ripen, continuing until frost. Young canes frequently produce clusters of 80 to 100 perfect berries.

KANSAS—One of the best blackcaps. Hardy, handsome, juicy and firm. An excellent field or garden variety.

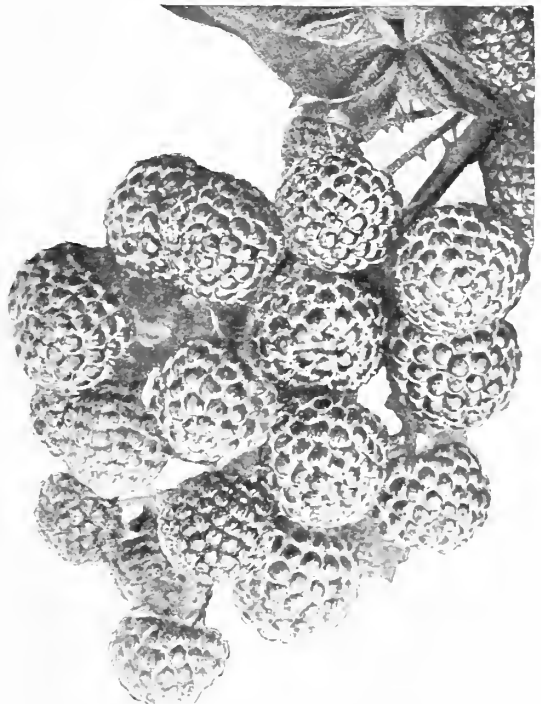
OHIO—A very strong growing hardy sort; fruit nearly as large as Mammoth Cluster, more productive than any other variety, and one of the most if not the most valuable for market.

PLUM FARMER—This wonderful new black raspberry has been thoroughly tested and is a great favorite for home use, and one of the best commercial sorts for all sections. A vigorous grower, hardy and very productive; one of the best to withstand drought. Fruit enormously large, covered with a grayish bloom like the bloom on a grape; matures early, easily picked, ships well, sells at highest prices.

Red and Purple Raspberries

COLUMBIAN—The greatest raspberry of the age. It is a seedling of the Cuthbert, grown near the Gregg, and is believed to be a cross between the two. It is enormously productive, of large size and excellent quality. Season of fruiting, from July to August 15th. It has stood 28 degrees below zero without injury, is propagated from the tips and does not sucker. The color is dark red; adheres to the stem, does not crumble in picking and is a splendid shipper. It has yielded over 8,000 quarts per acre.

CUTHBERT (Queen of the Market)—A good quality, medium season berry; large, sweet and palatable; rich crimson in color. One of the leaders on all markets.



ST. REGIS (RED)—EVERBEARING.

*Raspberries make a good
hedge or dividing line between
property.*

HERBERT—Very hardy, canes strong and vigorous; bright red, the largest of all red raspberries; sweet, juicy. Fine for table use. Enormously productive.

MARLBORO RED—Large size, light crimson, good quality and firm. Hardy and productive.

ST. REGIS—This everbearing red raspberry bears the first season. One of the greatest raspberries ever introduced. Plants of the

St. Regis put out in the Fall or early April gave ripe berries on the 20th of June. For four weeks thereafter the yield was heavy and the canes continued to produce ripe fruit without intermission until late October. The berries were large and beautiful and full flavored to the very last. The St. Regis is the only raspberry, as far as known, that is practically sure to produce a crop of fruit the season planted. Awarded the highest certificate of merit by the American Institute of New York.

Blackberries

NEARLY all of the blackberries will bear on good fruit land, particularly good on sandy soil. They require the same culture as raspberries. Keep soil free from weeds and grass. Plant in rows of seven feet apart if in field and five feet apart for garden. When the canes reach the height of three feet in summer pinch off top; this will cause them to throw out laterals. Setting plants 7 x 3 feet apart you can get 2,078 plants to an acre; 5 x 3 feet apart will allow 2,904 plants to acre.



BLOWERS

ANCIENT BRITON—One of the best old varieties. Vigorous, healthy and hardy. Producing large crops with fine quality, bringing highest market price. Will bear in far North, Central or South.

BLOWERS—"The giant of all blackberries." An upright, mammoth grower; very hardy and enormously productive. A single plant produced over 2,000 berries. It commences to ripen about the middle of July and bears about two months.

ELDORADO—A strong growing, hardy type. Berries are large and exceptionally black. Sweet and well flavored and almost entirely free from hard core. Keep well after picking.

ERIE—Ripens earlier than any other sorts. A strong grower and great bearer, producing larger, sweeter berries.

RATHBUN—Origin, Western New York. A strong erect grower with strong stem, branching freely; will root from tip of branches like a raspberry. Hardy, having endured 20 degrees below zero, and produced a good crop. Forms a neat, compact bush 4 to 5 feet high, producing its immense fruit abundantly. Fruit is sweet and luscious, without hard core, of extra high flavor, jet black, small seeds; firm enough to ship and handle well. Very large size, resembling the Wilson and fully equal to that grand variety, with the addition of hardness.

SNYDER—Medium size. Plants hardy, healthy and vigorous. This blackberry bears well and is considered a profitable berry.



DOWNING

Gooseberries

THE interest in and demand for this fruit is constantly growing. It is cultivated more and more extensively both for home use and market. It requires same care as currants.

Good plants should produce 200 bushels per acre the third year after planting; 300 to 400 bushels the fifth year.

DOWNING—Large, handsome, pale green gooseberry of splendid quality. Soft and juicy; excellent for family use and profitable for market.

GOLDEN PROLIFIC—A remarkably strong, vigorous and upright grower, with dark green glaucous foliage, which resists mildew perfectly, and persistently hangs on until the end of the season. The fruit is of the largest size oblong. Color, golden yellow; flavor decidedly good; very productive.

HOUGHTON—Roundish, medium in size; sweet, very productive.

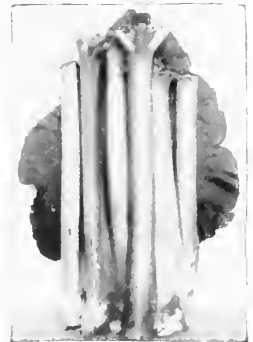
JOSSELYN—Berry smooth; very prolific and hardy; quality and foliage the best.

SMITH'S IMPROVED—From Vermont. Large oval, light green with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Vigorous grower.

Rhubarb or Wine Plant

The plants should be set four feet apart each way, and the stalks will be fit for use the second season after planting.

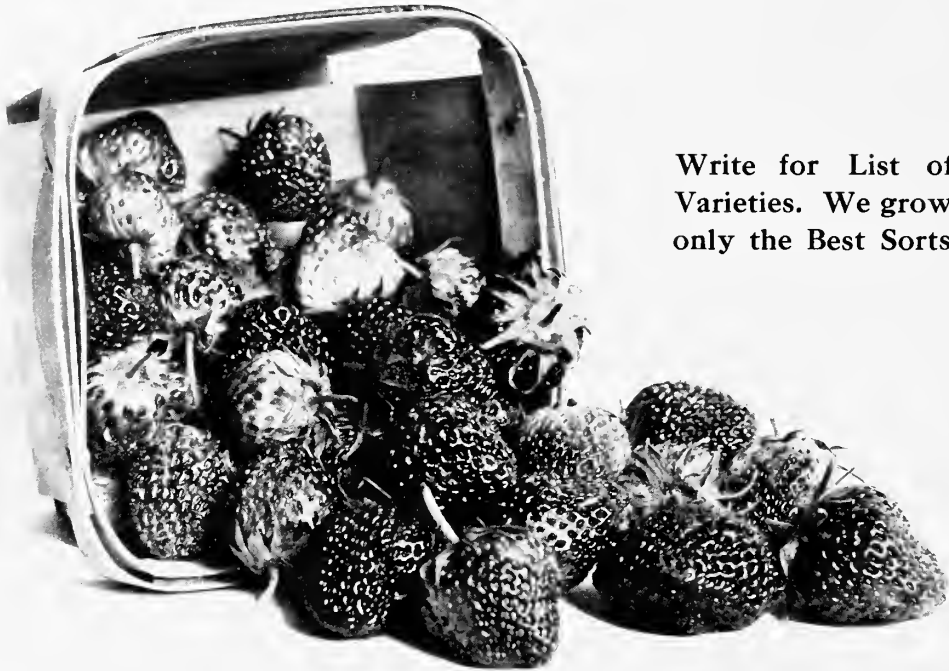
MYATT'S LINNAEUS—Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor.



Strawberry Plants

FOR the home garden or for commercial planting, strawberries come first among small fruits. If planted for home use, a very small bed will yield a large amount of berries. Commercially, they rank among the highest money-makers. Strawberries are the fruit for big profits on small space. Plants should be kept moist until ready to plant. As some varieties are imperfect in propagation, they should be planted near those that are perfect in order to bear. Each variety is marked, whether perfect or imperfect.

Our plants are taken from young beds, fresh dug before shipment; plants are well rooted. Buy strawberry plants now and start growing one of the best and most profitable crops to be grown. Strawberries may be sent by mail.



**Write for List of
Varieties. We grow
only the Best Sorts**

SHARP, TANGY IN FLAVOR AND HIGHLY PROFITABLE

Directions for Planting

We advise planting strawberries in rows five feet apart and the plants one foot apart. This would require 8,700 plants to the acre or a trifle over 50 plants to the rod of land. In small gardens it is often advisable to plant them one foot apart each way. With good care, one can reasonably estimate one pint of fruit to the plant. A number of the varieties we have listed produced from ten to fifteen thousand quarts per acre last year. There is a permanent demand nowadays for all the strawberries that a man can raise. The canning factories will take all they can get at a fair price which will net the farmer from \$250 to \$800 an acre, depending on the care given to the plants and crop.

Spring Delivery Only

**We Cannot Fill Orders for Strawberries for
Customers South of Virginia or
West of Kansas**

Strawberry Plants are sent direct to the customer by Parcel Post or Express, depending on size of order. We guarantee delivery in good shape, as plants are dug and shipped the same day. No plants carried over night. Every plant shipped fresh and in perfect order.

Dewberries

LOGAN BERRY—Ripens early, soon after strawberries. Fruit very large, of dark red color. Has a delicious flavor.

LUCRETIA—The best and most dependable dewberry. Large, jet black, highly flavored and hardy. A profitable market sort.

Hedges

THERE is an unfailing distinction in the appearance of a properly planted and well kept hedge. It outlines in an artistic manner all or a portion of one's private domain and makes an admirable setting for an attractive home and the flowered culture within its borders. When allowed to grow tall it serves as a windbreak for cozy rustic corners and excludes unpleasant views that would otherwise mar the fullest enjoyment of the home and surroundings. It is ideal, when neatly trimmed, for outlining lawns and formal gardens and it implies a privacy that cannot be overlooked.

A good hedge is the result of careful planting. Dig a wide, deep trench and work the soil thoroughly into the roots. Stamp the ground firmly so that each plant will be solidly set and then mulch heavily with loose manure for a foot or more on either side according to the size of the plants.

Honey Locust

Very hardy and the cheapest and the best for defensive hedges; also very ornamental.

Japan Quince

Unquestionably the finest of all plants for an ornamental hedge. Grows very compact; will submit to any amount of pruning, while the brilliant and showy scarlet flowers make it very attractive.

Osage Orange

Highly esteemed at the West and South. Not hardy enough for the Northern States.

Privet—*Ligustrum*

CALIFORNIA (Ovalifolium)—This is the most glossy-leaved and rapid growing of all the half-evergreen plants used for low hedges around private lawns and is the universal favorite at Newport and other fashionable seaside resorts.

AMoor River North—A distinct type which has been hardy in the North. Foliage and habit of growth almost identical with

the variety grown in the South. Flowers white, fruit black.

LODENSE PRIVET (*Ligustrum Nanum Compactum*)—This is a new dwarf, distinct form of Privet of extremely compact low-growing habit. It has been under observation for the last four years and its habits of growth are unquestionably fixed. The foliage is rich, dark green and of extreme hardness. It is particularly useful for low hedges and borders, as it stands shearing very well and can be kept low and compact very easily.

The following are also very desirable for ornamental hedging, description of which will be found under the proper headings in this catalogue:

Altheas, Barberry, Honeysuckle, Tartarian, Hydrangea *Paniculata*, Roses, Spireas.

All described in their appropriate places in this catalogue:

Arbor Vitae, American; Arbor Vitae, Siberian; Norway Spruce (especially adapted for wind-breaks).



BARBERRY IS A VERY DECORATIVE FOUNDATION PLANTING

Evergreens

STRIKINGLY ornamental in either its tall stately groups or in the dwarf varieties for lawn decoration or landscape work. The smaller varieties when used for foundation planting seem to blend the house and lawn into a pleasing suggestion of permanency and well-being. Tastefully arranged they unquestionably enhance realty values.

The picturesque leaf masses are enjoyable in the summertime for their harmonizing color effects ranging from lightest to deepest greens, soft toned grays and blues. Are doubly desirable in the wintertime for the touch of life and color they lend to the bleak December landscape.

WE PLACE NO GUARANTEE ON EVERGREENS. They carry more than the ordinary risk in shipping and transplanting.

Arbor Vitae—*Thuja*

American—

A native tree of extreme beauty. Known as the white cedar; especially valuable for hedges.

Biota Orientalis—

(Chinese or Oriental Arbor Vitae)—A handsome tree, forming a bushy pyramid.

Globosa—

(Globe-Headed Arbor Vitae)—Grows in low, thick globe form; very desirable.

Hoveyi—

(Hovey's Golden Arbor Vitae)—Of dwarf habit, globular outline and golden green foliage; fine and hardy.

Pyramidal—

Grows upright with compact habit. Very desirable.

Siberian—

Claimed to be the best. Exceedingly hardy, grows compact and pyramidal, keeping its color all winter. Extra fine for hedges or screens.

Tom Thumb—

Very dwarf and of slow growth; of compact, symmetrical habit; valuable where low-growing forms are needed. Forms a low, broad pyramid.

Juniper—*Juniperus*

Irish—

A distinct and beautiful variety, erect and dense. Resembles a pillar of green. Very fine.

Prostrata—

(Prostrate Juniper)—A low-spreading variety, trailing close to the ground. Foliage bright green, bronzy in winter. Fine for rock work or banks.

Savin—

(Savin Juniper)—Prostrate spreading branches, with somber green foliage. Hardy and well adapted for hillsides, etc.

Swedish—

(Swedish Juniper)—Grows much like Irish Juniper, but more bushy.

Tamariscifolia—

(Tamarisk-Leaved Savin)—A trailing variety with distinct and handsome foliage, valuable for rock work and edges of groups and borders.

Virginiana—

(Red Cedar)—A well-known American tree, with deep-green foliage; makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

Virginiana Glauca—

(Silver Cedar)—The compact, conical habit of this variety, combined with its silvery foliage, renders it very distinct and desirable.

Retinospora Pisifera—

(Pea Fruited Japan Cypress)—Beautiful green, feathery foliage of open growth.

Retinospora Pisifera Aurea—

(Golden Pea Fruited Japan Cypress)—Same as preceding variety except foliage is golden yellow.

Spruce—*Picea*

Douglas—

From Colorado. Large conical form; branches spreading, horizontal; leaves light green above, glaucous below.

Norway—

An elegant tree; extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth and pyramidal form. The branches assume a graceful, drooping habit when the tree attains 15 to 20 feet in height. One of the most popular evergreens for planting, either as single specimen trees, or in masses for effect or shelter. It is one of the best evergreen hedge plants. A European tree.

Colorado Blue—

One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all the Spruces; in form and habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage of a light blue or sage color.

White—

A native tree of medium size, varying in height from 25 to 50 feet, of pyramidal form. Foliage silver gray. Very hardy and valuable.

Pine—*Pinus*

Austrian or Black—

Tree remarkably robust, hardy and spreading; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid. The most valuable for this country.

Densiflora—

A large and fast growing pine, with dark green, heavy foliage.

Mugho—

(Dwarf Mugho)—Of low, dense, spreading growth, with very dark foliage; very hardy.

Rigida—

(Pitch Pine)—This excellent native pine has been much overlooked by planters. It is just as good as the Austrian in general usefulness.

Scotch Sylvestris—

(Scotch Pine)—A native of the British Islands. A fine, robust rapid, growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery green foliage. Very hardy, valuable for shelter.

Yew—*Taxus*

Cuspidata Brevifolia—

(Japan Yew)—Spreading habit, short dark green leaves. A very handsome, hardy variety. Rare.

Cuspidata—

(Japan Yew)—Of upright growth and dense, dark green foliage. Hardy.



Irish
Juniper

Retinospora
Plumosa Aurea

Arbor Vitae
Globosa

Arbor Vitae
Pyramidalis

Fir
Balsam

Col. Blue
Spruce

Ornamental or Shade Trees

BY all means plant shade trees. They are effective ornamentally from the time they are set out and soon their spreading growth will create a sheltered environment for the home that will be a pride and joy with the passing years. Contrast the heat and glare of downtown streets on a hot summer day with the inviting coolness and beauty of a well shaded residential avenue. Shade trees make the difference and the nominal outlay for planting is returned a hundredfold in greater property value and the enjoyment of pleasant surroundings.

AILANTHUS (Tree of Heaven)—A native of Japan. A rapid growing tree with feathery, tropical foliage. Will thrive in poor soil. Excellent for city planting.

ASH, AMERICAN WHITE—A well known native tree. Desirable for lawns and street planting.

BEECH, EUROPEAN (Sylvatica)—Like American variety with rich, glossy foliage. Darker bark and more compact habit.

BEECH, PURPLE LEAVED (Purpurea)—An elegant vigorous tree attaining a height of 40 to 50 feet. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson.

BIRCH (Cut-Leaved Weeping)—This noble tree is not only the most popular of the weeping trees, but it is indeed a picture of delicacy and grace. Its tall, slender yet vigorous growth, graceful branches, silvery

white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. Excellent for lawn and cemetery planting.

BIRCH (European White)—A fine tree of moderate size. Bark silvery white; spray-like branches.

CATALPA BUNGEI (Umbrella Tree)—Grafted on stems 4 to 7 ft. high it makes an umbrella shaped top without pruning; perfectly hardy and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green; always making a symmetrical head. A very unique tree. Very desirable for formal effects, or for lawn, park and cemetery planting.

CATALPA SPECIOSA—A highly desirable tropical appearing tree with large, fragrant, purple and white flowers. Flowers abundantly in June. The trunk is straight and smooth.

CHERRY, JAPAN WEEPING (Rose Flowered)—One of the finest pendulous trees for lawns or small grounds. Branches are slender and fall gracefully to the ground. Flowers are rose colored and appear before the leaves.

CRAB, BECHTEL'S FLOWERING—A medium size, ornamental tree of great beauty, covered in early spring with double pink fragrant flowers that look like roses at a distance.

ELM (American)—A noble drooping, spreading tree of our native forests; a rapid grower and one of the finest trees for street and park.

ELM (Camperdown Weeping)—One of the most picturesque of the weeping trees. Usually grafted high, the top spreads outward and downward. Leaves are large, dark green and very dense. Very popular for the lawn.

HORSE CHESTNUT (White Flowering)—A well-known variety. Its magnificent spikes of white flowers make it very attractive. Fine for street planting.

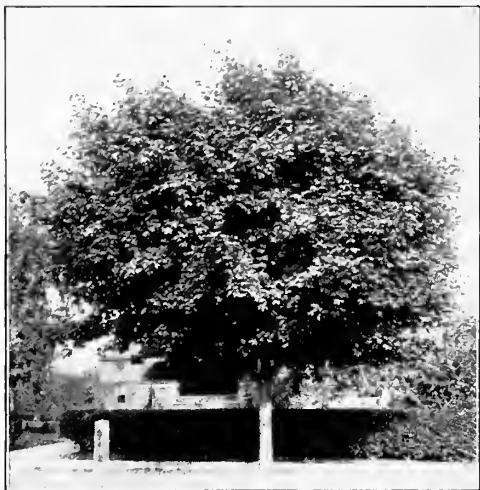
JUDAS TREE or RED BUD—Very ornamental native tree, medium size with heart-shaped leaves, glossy green above and grayish green beneath. Derives its name from profusion of reddish purple flowers which bloom before foliage appears.

LARCH EUROPEAN—A beautiful, rapid-growing tree, of irregular, pyramidal form, with small drooping branches; valuable for timber.



BECHTEL'S CRAB





NORWAY MAPLE

LABURNUM (Golden Chain)—This is a native of Europe with smooth, shining foliage. It bears long, pendant racemes of golden flowers in June. Showy.

LINDEN AMERICAN (Basswood)—A rapid-growing, open head or spreading tree with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable on account of its fine, luxuriant foliage.

LINDEN EUROPEAN—Pyramidal in form. Its abundant foliage forms a dense shade. Flowers fragrant. Valuable for street and lawn planting.

MAPLE ASH-LEAF (Box Elder)—A fine rapid growing variety with handsome light green foliage and spreading head; very hardy, desirable for street planting and succeeds in many places where other varieties do not thrive.

MAPLE NORWAY—A distinct foreign variety, now very popular here on account of its clean, broad foliage of deep green. Has a round, compact head. A stout, vigorous grower. Very desirable and universally planted.

MAPLE SILVER-LEAF—If a quick growing tree is desired, we recommend the Silver-Leaved Maple. This is a hardy, rapid growing native variety of the largest size; foliage bright green above and silvery beneath. Excellent for street planting.

MAPLE SCARLET (Red)—Another native tree, but of medium size. Red blossoms appear in the spring before the leaves. Foliage green, changing in the autumn to most gorgeous tints. Highly ornamental.

MAPLE (Schwedler's)—A valuable tree, recently introduced; young shoots and leaves of a purplish crimson color.

MAPLE, SUGAR or ROCK—This is a well-known native tree, valuable alike for its pro-

duction of sugar and wood. Its stately form and rapid growth make it desirable as an ornamental shade tree.

MAPLE, WIER'S CUT-LEAVED—A beautiful variety with delicately cut leaves and graceful, drooping branches. Vigorous grower. While it makes a large tree if undisturbed, it will bear any amount of pruning and may be easily adapted to small lawns.

MOUNTAIN ASH (American)—A favorite, erect growing tree of medium size, producing white flowers early in the spring followed by clusters of bright red berries which remain on the tree through the winter months.

MOUNTAIN ASH (Weeping)—A distinct variety with straggling branches of a pendant character. Covered during the autumn with bright red berries.

OAK, AMERICAN WHITE—One of the finest of our native trees; of massive size and spreading branches. Leaves lobed, green above and glaucous beneath, turning purple in autumn.

OAK, SCARLET—Another native tree of quick growth, pyramidal in form. The leathery leaves turn to a bright scarlet in autumn. A good street tree.

MULBERRY, DOWNING—The beauty of this as a street or lawn tree is quite enough to commend it, but in addition it yields an abundant supply of its large, refreshing berries for about three months.

MULBERRY, RUSSIAN—A hardy, rapid growing tree. Foliage abundant; valuable for windbreak. Fruit of little value.

MULBERRY, TEA'S WEEPING—The most graceful and hardy tree in existence. Wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced. Forms perfect umbrella-shaped head with long, slender willowy branches, drooping to the ground. All who have seen it agree that in light, airy gracefulness, delicacy of form and motion, it is without a rival. One of the foremost among the weeping trees; has beautiful foliage and is wonderfully vigorous and healthy. Safe and easy to transplant. Admirably adapted for ornamenting large or small grounds and also for cemetery planting.



ASH LEAF MAPLE AND IBOTA PRIVET



CATALPA BUNGEI

OAK, PIN—Foliage deep green, finely divided; assumes a drooping form when it acquires age. One of the most valuable; fine for streets.

PEACH (Double White Flowering)—Very ornamental. Flowers pure white and double. Perfectly hardy.

PEACH (Double Red Flowering)—Flowers semi-double, bright red; superb.

PEACH (Double Rose Flowering)—Flowers double, pale rose colored, like small roses. Very attractive.

ORIENTAL PLANE—Very popular for street growing. A rapid, upright, clean grower and long lived; beautiful, dense foliage. It is not affected by the air of cities or by insects. The bark peels off the trunk and branches in autumn, leaving the whole tree of a creamy white color all through the winter.

POPLAR, CAROLINA—A remarkably rapid, luxuriant grower. Very large leaves, very glossy, deep green. Has the advantage over other shade trees in that it will grow in any kind of soil and will thrive in places where others will fail to live. For a quick-growing shade tree there is none that equals the Carolina Poplar. Also useful for planting as a screen to hide unsightly buildings or as a windbreak for orchard or garden plot.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY—Well known for its erect, rapid growth and spike-like form; not as good for shade as the Carolina.

POPLAR (Weeping)—A splendid weeping tree of recent introduction. Has the good qualities of other weeping trees but grows much faster. Branches will reach ground, from a five foot stem, in a single season. Cut back severely each spring to form umbrella shaped top.

PURPLE LEAVED PLUM (Prunus Pissardi)—The smallest purple leaved small shrub of recent introduction. The young branches are a very dark purple. Leaves when young are a lustrous crimson, changing to dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint until they drop late in the autumn; no other purple-leaved tree or shrub retains its color like this. Flowers, small, white, single, covering the tree.

SALISBURIA (Maiden Hair Tree)—From Japan. One of the most beautiful of lawn trees. Of medium size, rapid growth and rich, glossy fern-like foliage. Rare and elegant.

THORN, PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET—Flowers bright carmine red. Superior to any of its color. Very fine for small grounds. Fruit very ornamental. Will thrive in any soil.

THORN, DOUBLE WHITE—Has small, white flowers. A highly ornamental variety on account of both foliage and flowers. Makes a very striking contrast when planted with double scarlet. Strong trees.

TULIP TREE—A magnificent native tree with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers. Allied to the Magnolias and like them difficult to transplant unless of small size.

WILLOW, GOLDEN—For winter effect the Golden Willow is unsurpassed. Its yellow branches very conspicuous; light green leaves.

WILLOW, KILMARNOCK—A distinct variety, having reddish shoots and large, glossy foliage. Grafted at a proper height, about five feet from the ground, it makes a very desirable small lawn tree, having a perfect umbrella-shaped head with the branches drooping gracefully to the ground. Is well suited for planting in cemeteries or small enclosures.

WILLOW (Wisconsin Weeping)—A common, well known weeping variety. Forms a large, round-headed, graceful tree. Requires plenty of room and is highly desirable when space is available.

Nut Trees

AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT—A native of the Atlantic Coast States but is widely planted in the North and some of the Western States with success. Succeeds best if planted when young. The most popular variety of chestnut.

AMERICAN FILBERT—Smaller and with a thicker shell than the English but of good flavor; hardy and productive.

ENGLISH WALNUT—One of the largest, most delicious meaty nuts. Not entirely hardy, but trees are bearing nuts in open ground at Geneva, N. Y. It is safe to plant as far north as Philadelphia. Can generally be grown in any climate where peaches are grown.

BLACK WALNUT—The common well-known variety, the wood of which is most beautiful and valuable. Very productive in nuts.

BUTTERNUT—A fine, native tree producing a large longish nut which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

JAPAN WALNUT—Perfectly hardy; a rapid grower, handsome leaves, bears young and abundantly. One of the finest ornamental trees. Nuts produced in clusters, the shell a little thicker than the English Walnut. Worthy of extensive planting.

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

THOSE who desire flowers about their home lawn and garden during the summer—blossoming from April to October—may select from the following list. The varieties flower in the order named.

APRIL—*Daphne mezereum*.

MAY—*Forsythia* in variety, *Japan Quince*, *Prunus Pissardi*, *Prunus triloba*, Almond, *Spirea prunifolia flore pleno*, Lilacs, *Spirea Van Houttei*, *Viburnum lantana*, Honeysuckle, *Wistaria*.

JUNE—*Deutzia gracilis*, *Deutzia Lemoinei*, *Spirea lanceolata*, *Viburnum opulus*, *Weigela*, *Cornus alba*, *Lilac Japonica*, *Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora alba*, *Syringa*, *Rhododendrons*, *Paeonies Herbaceous*, *Clematis*, *Jackmanni*, *Elder*, *Deutzia*, *Pride of Rochester*.

JULY—*Spirea Billardii*, *Spirea Anthony Waterer*, *Amorpha*, *False Indigo*.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER—*Althea*, *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, *Clematis paniculata*.

The following shrubs will grow well in shady places: *Barberry*, *Ceanothus*, *Cornus*, *Deutzia*, *Forsythia*, *Honeysuckle*, *Kalmia*, *Myrtle*, *Privet*, *Rhododendron*, *Rhus*, the *Virburnums*, *Yew*.



LILAC—WHITE

ALMOND (*Amygdalus*)—The flowers are very showy, produced in great abundance and useful for their earliness. Fine plants to use in grouping or for lawns.

Double Pink—Small, double pink flowers borne in abundance in May.

Double White—Small, double white flowers borne in abundance in May.

ALTHEA (or *Rose of Sharon* or *Hibiscus*)—The altheas are free growers and not particular as to soil. Large, bell-shaped flowers of striking colors in August and September, when but few other sorts are in blossom. They attain a height of from six to ten feet.

Double Purple, Double Red, Double Pink, Double White—Very large and double, with reddish-purple center.



TREE ALTHEAS—Flowers are the same as bush form. Grown on a single stem instead of being branched from ground as bush form.

AMORPHA (*Lead Plant*)—Low-growing, dense with silvery foliage. Bears heavy clusters of light blue flowers in June. Fine for rock gardens, growing only two or three feet high.

AMORPHA (*False Indigo*)—Terminal panicles of pretty, odd and attractive bluish-purple flowers in July.

BUDDLEIA (*Everblooming Butterfly Bush*)—This shrub, set out in spring, will mature to full size the first year. A single plant will show, the first season, as many as fifty flower spikes of beautiful lilac color. Both foliage and blooms very attractive. Desirable for specimen planting.

BARBERRY (*Thunberg's*)—From Japan. A pretty species of dwarf habit and small foliage changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Valuable as an ornamental hedge.

CALYCANTHUS (*Sweet Scented Shrub*)—Very desirable. Wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of a chocolate color having an agreeable odor. They blossom in June and at intervals afterward.

CALICARPA PURPUREA (*Beauty Fruit*)—This splendid shrub has dark green leaves 2 to 3 inches long. The flowers are pink, produced about mid-summer, and are followed by violet-purple fruit. It is quite distinct and very ornamental.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA (*Sweet Pepper Bush*)—A pretty little shrub that blooms freely for several weeks in Summer; very fragrant, white flowers.

Cornus—Dogwood

ELEGANTISSIMA (*Variegated*)—One of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid growth, the leaves are broadly margined with white, while some are entirely white.

FLORIDA (*White Flowering Dogwood*)—Large, white flowers produced in Spring before the leaves appear. Foliage grayish-

green, glossy and handsome; in the Fall turning to a deep scarlet; one of the most beautiful colored trees at that season.

RED BRANCHED—Very conspicuous and ornamental, especially in Winter when the bark turns to a blood-red.

Deutzia

Showy Japanese shrubs of the highest ornamental merit, and adapted to all good soils.

Their clean foliage, upright, dense growth, free-flowering nature, renders them especially valuable.

CRENATA—The beautiful, white, single-flowered species that is a mass of bloom in June.

GRACILIS (Dwarf)—Slender, branched variety, dwarf habit and very early flowering. Flowers pure white.

LEMOINE—Flowers pure white, borne in profusion on stout branches which are of upright growth. Habit dwarf and free-flowering.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—Produces large, double white flowers in June. The best of the Deutzias; very vigorous growth; profuse bloomer.

Elder (Elderberry) — *Sambucus*

COMMON ELDER—Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish purple berries in autumn. Fruit fine for pies and makes an excellent drink.

CUT-LEAVED ELDER—One of the best cut-leaved shrubs.

GOLDEN ELDER—Leaves bright green when they first appear, but if planted where they will get the sun, they change to a golden green. Best effect is had when planted with other shrubs, when the foliage will appear more conspicuous.

Eleagnus—*Oleaster*

E. LONGIPES (Japan Oleaster)—In July the plant is covered with red berries. The bush is highly ornamental, the leaves remaining fresh till late Autumn.

Euonymus—*Strawberry or Spindle Tree*

AMERICAN BURNING BUSH—Very conspicuous in the Autumn and Winter when loaded with scarlet seedpods, from which the orange-colored berries hang on slender threads.

EUROPEAN BURNING BUSH—From Europe, and a favorite in old gardens; of good size, with rosy-red pods.

Filbert

PURPLE-LEAVED—Makes a 10 to 12 foot tree in time; useful for its fine "Hazel" nuts in Fall, and the rich purple of its foliage.



HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS

Forsythia—*Golden Bell*

These splendid shrubs, growing 8 to 15 feet tall, eventually light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow very early in Spring before the leaves appear. Their bright, golden flowers, often appearing before the snow is gone, vie with the Crocus as harbingers of Spring.

INTERMEDIA—The earliest blooming.

VIRIDISSIMA—Twisted flowers, a little the deepest yellow, with rich, shiny green foliage. Very showy.

SUSPENS A—Very long, curving branches, superbly adapted to covering arches and trellises.

FORTUNEII—Growth upright; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow, appearing before the leaves. Very showy.

Fringe Tree—*Smoke Tree*

PURPLE (Rhus Cotinus)—The beautiful Mist or Smoke Tree. One of our handsomest shrubs, growing in tree-like proportions. Its loose, graceful, drooping panicles of purple flowers are quite fragrant and borne in fringing clusters above very large dark green leaves of thick, feathery texture. In Autumn the foliage turns to shades of reddish-brown. Blooms in June.

WHITE (Chionanthus)—A very desirable tall growing shrub; foliage dark green, turning yellow in Autumn. Flowers pure white, in loose, drooping panicles, appear in May and June followed by small, plum-like berries of bluish color.



A FOUNDATION PLANTING OF SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTEI AND DEUTZIA GRACILIS

Honeysuckle—*Bush*

FRAGRANTISSIMA (Upright) — Foliage bright green, almost an Evergreen. A large, spreading shrub with sweet, creamy white flowers.

PINK TARTARIAN (Upright Lonicera Tartarica)—The best known of all the Bush Honeysuckles, and in our estimation the finest variety of all. Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet, with upright, somewhat spreading branches and bright green foliage. The flowers are borne freely in May and June, are of bright pink color, followed by showy red berries, which ripen in mid-summer, and cling to the bush for several weeks. One of the shrubs for Northern latitudes as it withstands the severest winters.

WHITE TARTARIAN (Upright)—About the same as the above except that the flowers are white.

Hydrangea

HYDRANGAEA ARBORESCENS, Hills of Snow or Everblooming—Becomes a good-sized shrub to which the name Hills of Snow may well be applied—a profusion of large, snow-white flowers turning green instead of bronze as do other hydrangeas. Easily grown in ordinary garden soil and thrives in partial shade, but does best in full sun. It blooms from June till August, when the Paniculata begins. Strong, field-grown plants.

OTAKSA—A splendid variety from Japan. Flowers large, bright pink, tinted with blue; produced very freely. Not hardy.

HYDRANGAEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—A good variety to follow Hills of Snow, blooming profusely in August and September when few other shrubs are in bloom. It produces the largest flower heads of any of the hardy shrubs. Allowed to grow naturally it assumes stately proportions, reaching a height of seven feet, and during the hot months is covered with its great pyramidal panicles, white on opening,

assuming rose and bronze tints on the sunny side and drooping gracefully of their own weight.

HYDRANGAEA PANICULATA in Tree Form

—They are very effective for the lawn or park, or planted along the sidewalks or driveways, about 10 feet apart; they make a most beautiful sight when in full bloom. By planting one or more of these beautiful trees you can show to your neighbors and friends something nice and not commonly seen.

Kerria—*Corchorus Globe Flower*

JAPONICA (Japan Corchorus)—A handsome, green-leaved shrub, growing 3 to 5 feet. Graceful, slender, drooping branches, painted with a wealth of rich, dark yellow flowers in June, and to some extent, all summer.



SYRINGA

CONTINENTAL NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



DEUTZIA—PRIDE OF
ROCHESTER



FLORE PLENO (Double-Flowered Corchorus)—Of medium size; double yellow flowers.

Lilac—*Syringa*

Lilacs are always popular and thrive almost anywhere. With very little care they can be depended upon each May for a profusion of delightfully fragrant, colorful blooms, flowering long before many other varieties of shrubs.

Probably the finest collection of lilacs to be found anywhere forms the center of attraction every spring at Highland Park, Rochester. Planted in profusion along the paths of the shrub covered slope of this natural park, the heavy masses of foliage and wealth of blooms bring visitors by the thousands for miles around.

Lilacs usually attain a height of 6 to 8 feet and make excellent screens for unsightly fences as well as a hedge for property lines or backgrounds for the shrubbery border.

We have a special list of Highland Park specimens. Write for it.

CHARLES X—Reddish purple.

FRAU DAMMANN—This is the best white lilac grown. The panicle or truss is immense, flowers of medium size and pure

white. This and Ludwig Spaeth are the two best lilacs of recent introduction.

LUDWIG SPAETH—New, and believed to be the finest of its class. Color purplish red. A great acquisition.

MARIE LE GRAYE—A free grower, producing magnificent large trusses of purest white flowers, which are very fragrant and showy. Highly recommended as perhaps the best of the white lilacs.

MADAME LEMOINE—New and very promising. Flower double white.

PERSIAN, PURPLE—Foliage resembles the Privet more than the lilac. Flowers are most abundant.

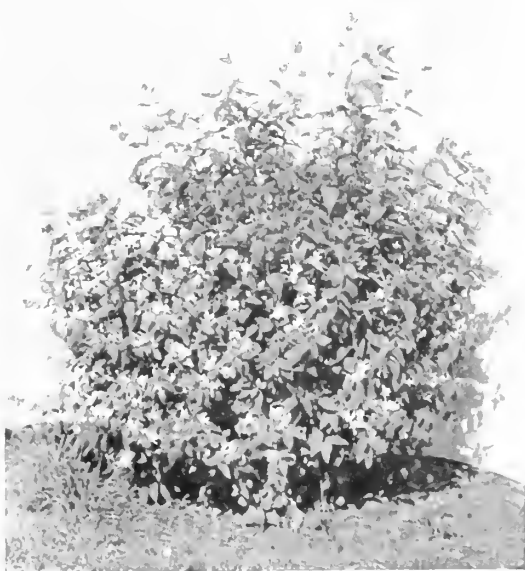
Pearl Bush

EXCHORDA GRANDIFLORA—

One of the most distinctly ornamental shrubs in cultivation, a leader in its season. It grows vigorously to a height of 6 to 10 feet, and can be trimmed to any desirable shape. Stands our severe winters well. Have never failed to bloom yet. The early buds look like pearls strung on slender threads; May opening them up to long, gleaming sprays of pure white. One of the best.

Plum—*Prunus*

TRILOBA (Double-Flowered Plum) — A charming shrub of vigorous growth. Very early in spring, before its leaves appear, the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of



HONEYSUCKLE TARTARIAN



WEIGELIA
ROSEA—ROSE

very double, light-pink blossoms. Its effect on a still, leafless landscape is very bright. Blooms in May.

Quince—*Pyrus Japonica*

JAPONICA—Very ornamental in early spring, as its bright, scarlet flowers completely cover the branches before the leaves are formed. Makes a good hedge. Blooms in early May.

Snowball—*Viburnum*

VIBURNUM PLICATUM (Japan Snowball)—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species of Japan; flowers in large, globular heads; pure white, hanging long on the bush; a very choice and desirable shrub. Blooms in May.

VIBURNUM OPULUS (Cranberry, High Bush)—A very decorative native shrub, growing 8 to 10 feet high, with white flowers in May followed by beautiful, showy clusters of scarlet fruits.

TREE FORM SNOWBALL—These are very attractive and different from the average shrub. Have been carefully grown and have large, well-developed tops. Blossoms May and June.

VIBURNUM OPULUS STERILIS (Common Snowball)—Grows 6 to 8 feet high, the old-fashioned Snowball; its large, globular clusters of pure white flowers are produced in May and June, and make a very attractive appearance.

Snowberry—*Symphoricarpus*

RACEMOSUS (White)—Small, rose-colored flowers in June and July, followed by large clustered, milk-white fruits, which remain far into winter. The combination of pink flowers and white berries on the same twig is charming. July and August.

VULGARIS (Red Indian Currant)—A low growing, graceful shrub. Its fruits are red, and the smaller red berries cluster in thick ropes along the weighted-down stems. August.

Spirea—*Meadow Sweet*

Few shrubs lend themselves to every situation or condition as well as Spireas; showy, free flowering shrubs of easiest culture and covering a considerable blooming period from spring to summer. They are valuable for garden, lawn and landscape planting, being graceful, compact and hardy, preferring sunny situations.

ANTHONY WATERER—A new dwarf, compact-growing shrub. Blossoms in broad flat heads of beautiful deep red color. A perpetual bloomer. July.

ARGUTA—One of the finest of early spring blooming shrubs; of light, open habit of growth, with small, deep green foliage; of minute, purest white flowers. Early May.

AUREA (Golden)—The leaves are bordered with golden-yellow, particularly in June.



CALYCANTHUS OR SWEET SCENTED SHRUB



SPIRAEA—ANTHONY WATERER—RED

when the branches are covered with small, double, white flowers.

BILLARDII—Blooms nearly all summer; rose-colored; fine, showy. July to September.

CALLOSA ALBA—A white flowering variety of dwarf habit. Remains in flower all summer.

CALLOSA RUBRA—Desirable because it blooms nearly all summer. The flowers are rose-colored, borne in panicles. A very free grower. June and July.

PRUNIFOLIA (Bridal Wreath)—Beautiful white flowers, double and very profuse. Blooms in May. Foliage, scarlet in autumn.

REEVESII—A charming shrub, with narrow, pointed leaves, and large round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant.

THUNBERG'S (Thunbergii)—A Japanese species of small size, with narrow, linear leaves and small, white flowers; one of the best. Early May. Branches slender and somewhat drooping. First Spirea to bloom.

VAN HOUTTEI—The finest of all Spireas, a most charming and beautiful shrub; having pure white flowers in clusters. Extraordinarily profuse in bloom, and the plant is a vigorous grower and very hardy.

Sumac—*Rhus*

CUT-LEAVED SUMACH—A very striking plant, of moderate size, with deeply cut

leaves, resembling fern leaves; dark green above and glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in autumn.

STAGHORN SUMACH—A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn.

Syringa or Mock Orange—

Philadelphus

For grouping with other shrubs, forming large screens or hedges which may not require pruning, or used as single specimen lawn plants, they are desirable. They will bear heavy pruning and quickly resume their free, semi-pendulous, picturesque effect.

CORONARIUS (Mock Orange)—Early June. Fragrant, pure white flowers in dense clusters, so numerous as to bear the branches down when flowering. One of the best.

CORONARIUS AUREUS (Golden Syringa)—A dense growing form, with clear, golden-yellow foliage well retained in color all summer. One of the best golden-foliaged shrubs offered.

VIRGINAL—One of the most beautiful new varieties. A vigorous, tall grower, with very large, double-crested flowers, with round petals. Pure white, sweetly scented clusters of five to seven blossoms.

Tamarix

AFRICAN (Africana)—Thrives in any soil. The foliage is handsome. The flowers are small, borne in spikes in May. Its habits are upright.

CHINENSIS—A vigorous, upright grower; delicate light green foliage; flowers rose-colored in September.



GOLDEN ELDER



WHITE-FLOWERING
DOGWOOD



Weigelia—*Diervilla*

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as almost entirely to hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping, and also as specimen plants for the lawn.

AMABILIS—Of robust habit, large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in the autumn; distinct and beautiful.

CANDIDA—Of vigorous habit; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June, and continues to bloom at intervals through the summer.

FLORIBUNDA — Beautiful, dark crimson flowers. Profuse bloomer.

EVA RATHKE—A charming, new Weigelia; flowers, brilliant crimson; a beautiful distinct, clear shade; mid-summer.

NANA (Variegated)—An exceedingly pretty variety, the variegation being very distinct. Of dwarf habit; finely variegated foliage which lasts the entire season. Flowers rose-colored. Leaves bordered with yellowish-white. June.

ROSEA—Has beautiful, rose-colored flowers. Distinctive; very hardy.

Trees and Shrubs That Harmonize

THE growing custom of bringing the home and its surroundings into more complete harmony by a well planned arrangement of trees, shrubs and flowers is one that cannot be too highly commended. Flowering shrubs for borders of walks and roadways; screens of bushes to shut off objectionable views; gardens of old-fashioned flowers, intermingled with trailing vines, enhance not only the beauty and cheerfulness of the home, but we should consider that the actual value of the property has been materially increased.

For City Street and Avenue—Sugar Maple, Norway Maple, American Elm, American Ash, Pin Oak, Red Oak, White Oak, American Linden, Oriental Plane.

Quick-growing Street Trees—Silver Maple, Ash-leaved Maple, Bolleana Poplar, Carolina Poplar, Lombardy Poplar.

Best Lawn Trees—Norway Maple, European White Birch, Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, Catalpa Speciosa, Purple-leaved Beech, Tulip Tree, Maiden Hair, European Larch, European Mt. Ash, the Oaks, English Elm, Lindens.

Low-growing Lawn Trees—Aralia, Catalpa Bungei, Japan Weeping and Flowering Cher-

ries, the Dogwoods, the Double-flowering Thorns, Fern-leaved Beech, Weeping Mulberry, Bechtel's Flowering Crab.

Trees for Damp Places—Pin Oak, Swamp White Oak, Red Maple, Silver Maple, the Willows, American Elm, American White Birch.

Trees for Dry Places—Scarlet Oak, Red Oak, Aralia, White Birch, Sugar Maple, Beeches.

Trees for Seashore Planting — Norway Maple, Oriental Planes, Carolina Poplar, Lombardy Poplar, Bolleana Poplar, Pin Oak, Red Oak, Willow, Honey and Black Locust, Tamarix.

Planting and Care of Trees



SYRINGA
MOCK ORANGE—
WHITE

Preparation for Planting—Examine roots carefully and remove with a clean cut any that are bruised or broken. This not only prevents decay but hastens the growth of new roots and fibres.

Preparing the Top—If damage to the roots has required much cutting away to remove the injured portion, then the top and side branches must be cut back accordingly. Trees with branching heads should have the small branches cut out entirely and the large branches, which are to form the framework, cut back to within two or three buds of their base. The pruning may be light, however, where there is an abundant root with a small top or very few branches. When the root is small and the top large and branchy, severe pruning will be necessary. This applies to practically all trees and shrubs with the exception of Evergreens which rarely require pruning. Some Evergreens planted in hedges—rows may be trimmed right after planting.

Excessive Pruning—The unnatural pruning of certain kinds of shrubs and trees, particularly the conifers, into fanciful shapes should be rightfully condemned. Every tree and shrub has a characteristic habit of growth and shearing into cones, pyramids or other unnatural shapes destroys the identity and natural beauty. Proper and careful use of the pruning knife to remove straggling branches or to take care of necessary thinning of a head that has become too dense, is helpful to nature and brings out the best that is in the stock.

When Not to Prune—Wiegels, Deutzias, Spireas, Forsythias and Mock Orange flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth. For this reason these shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June after the flowering period when the old wood is shortened or cut out to promote the growth of young wood which is to flower the following season.

Pruning Suggestions—Spireas, Lilacs, Altheas and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the winter or early spring, but the branches should only be pruned enough to keep them in healthy condition. Old growth can be thinned out to advantage while the suckers and root sprouts should be removed when they appear. The best time for pruning all shrubs is after the flowering period. The *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* should be cut back severely and thinned early in spring.

Pruning Evergreens—Occasional use of the knife will thicken the growth and preserve the symmetry of the tree. The best time is in April or May before the tree starts to grow.

For the Small Plots—When selecting shrubs for lawns and small areas, choose only the finest species of moderate size, graceful habit of growth and attractive foliage. Occasionally a pendulous tree or one with variegated foliage may be used to advantage and will add considerably to the beauty of the setting. It is well to depend upon the dwarf varieties of shrubs for small places and plan, in selecting your plants, to secure a succession of bloom.



ROSE OF SHARON—ALTHEA

Roses

Suggestions on the Selection, Planting and Cultivation of Practical Hardy Varieties Under Average Con- ditions Found in the Home Garden

THERE are many delightful varieties of roses, each with a habit of growth and bloom characteristic peculiar to itself. If you have never before grown roses, you have the assurance that the varieties shown on the following pages are standard garden roses that are sure to succeed with only the care necessary for proper rose cultivation. Those who can already point with pride to success in rose cultivation will likely find in these pages varieties with desirable ornamental features that will liven up the average home garden array. With some, the matter of color, size or rarity of blooms are deciding factors, while others base their preference also on size and growth habit of the bush itself and its immunity to diseases to which some varieties are susceptible.

Preparation for Planting—The ideal location to grow roses is one flooded with sunshine and with a free circulation of air. Do not plant them too close to trees or shrubbery as the roots of these extend farther than their branches. If the roses are to be planted in bed formation, it is better to dig a trench to a depth of 15 or 18 inches. The soil should be removed, well pulverized and mixed with about one-third its bulk of well-rotted animal manure. Cow manure can be used in fresh condition and is preferred to horse manure, when new, on account of its heating properties. Before filling in the bed, place soft coal cinders or broken crockery in the bottom for drainage.

Care of Roses Before Planting—It is usually best to plant roses immediately upon receipt, but if they have been several days in transit it is sometimes better to immerse the roots for a few hours in water or a rich, thin mud to restore their vitality. Before planting, they should be protected from the sun or drying action of the wind. If plants are received with soil on the roots, it should not be removed when planting.

Planting—Do not set the plants too shallow. Roses on their own roots should be planted just as they stood in the nursery, being guided by the dark earth line. Budded or grafted roses should be set so that the junction of stock and graft is about two inches below surface of soil. Use plenty of water after planting and if the sun is hot, they should be shaded for a few days and watered occasionally.

Pruning and Cultivation—Roses, in practically all varieties, should be cut back about one-third when planted and it is generally advisable to trim the roots a little. Damaged roots should be cut off and any weak or decayed wood removed from the top. Vigorous plants will require less pruning than others. Many of the Hybrid Perpetual varieties, if pruned in July, will continue to bloom throughout the summer. Do not forget to ventilate the soil frequently around the roots by stirring.

Protection of Roses in Winter—This protection depends upon the character of the plants and location. For instance, Hybrid Perpetuals require very little protection but it is well in the Northern States to give them a protection

of strawy stable manure. Evergreen boughs are also used. The tops may be tied up with straw or burlap. This protection should be removed as soon as the danger of hard freezing is over.

Diseases and Insects—Mildew, a disease that frequently attacks the foliage of roses especially the Crimson Rambler. A light sprinkling of sulphur flour will generally check its spread. A better remedy, if sulphur is not beneficial, is made by dissolving one ounce of potassium sulphuret in two gallons of cold water and applying as a fine spray.

Green Fly or Aphis—A green sucking insect that sometimes gathers in large numbers on the tips of new growth. A solution made from tobacco and insecticide soap will exterminate them.

The Rose Bug—A familiar and destructive insect that usually appears in early summer. Dissolve a quarter pound of hard soap in two quarts of boiling water. Remove from heat and add one pint kerosene oil, stirring violently for about five minutes or until ingredients are thoroughly mixed. Then dilute to twice its bulk with water and apply with a spraying syringe or whisk broom as often as necessary.

Rose Caterpillar—When the leaves come forth in May, examine each plant carefully for a curled leaf or two leaves glued together indicating that it is a shelter for a caterpillar. Merely pinching firmly between the thumb and finger is an effective remedy.

Black Spot—A disease of fungous nature that appears as a black spot on the leaf which later turns yellow and falls. It usually occurs in the latter part of the season, the Teas being quite immune to its ravages. If it has appeared in the past on your plants, a spraying in April, before the foliage appears, with Bordeaux Mixture, will be necessary as a correction.

Saw Fly and Other Insects—Insect pests that are troublesome after the caterpillar are usually destroyed by sprinkling the plants with powdered white hellebore. Moisten the plants well before applying the powder so that it will remain for some time.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

(Hardy Bush Roses)



LOS ANGELES

OPHELIA

THE varieties listed below are unquestionably the best that can be selected in the Hybrid-Perpetual class, which before the development of the Hybrid-Teas, was the most popular type for garden planting, and even now they dare not be overlooked, but should be used extensively in conjunction with the other sorts, and especially so in localities where the hardiness of the Hybrid-Tea varieties has not been established. The collection here offered embraces as complete a range of colors as it is possible to bring together in such a number of plants, with freedom of flowering, perfect form, fragrance, hardiness and general excellence.

In pruning Hybrid-Perpetuals cut away all weak growths, and if quality of bloom is desired, cut back the strong canes to within 8 or 9 inches of the ground, but if quantity of bloom for garden effect is desired, leave these canes from 2 to 3 feet high, according to their strength.

ALFRED COLOMB—Produces one of the most perfect rose blossoms grown; strawberry-red, with crimson carmine reflexes; very fragrant. The tall, vigorous plants bloom heavily for a long, early summer period.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—The famous Florists' rose. A profuse bloomer; very large and full; brilliant pink to red; delightfully fragrant; borne on long, stiff stems, heavily clothed with foliage.

ANNE DE DIESBACH—A most lovely shade of carmine, with very large, moderately fragrant double flowers. A vigorous grower and

hardy anywhere in the United States and lower Canada.

BARON DE BONSTETTEN—A very desirable hybrid perpetual. A beautiful, dark, velvety crimson flower. The flowers are very large, full and of a delicious odor.

BLACK PRINCE—Dark velvety crimson, almost black. A magnificent rose and a good grower.

CLIO—A large, globular rose; sweetly fragrant; of satiny flesh color, with a pink center, which, when two-thirds open, is perfectly cup-shaped. The beauty is enhanced by a rosette of foliage about it.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI

CONRAD F. MEYER—This rose has a Rugosa strain in its makeup and is classed as a hybrid. A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Flowers large, double cup-shaped. Color deep, bright, vivid, intense pink with a fragrance of June roses.

COQUETTE des ALPS — White flowers, shaded carmine; of medium size; cupped and borne abundantly all summer.

EARL OF DUFFERIN—Very large, full, rich, velvety crimson blooms, shaded maroon and borne on vigorous, free-flowering plants.

EUGENE FURST—Brilliant crimson flowers with dark purple shadings; sweet scented; vigorous and fine.

FISHER HOLMES—One of the choicest of perpetual roses. Bush is vigorous and produces freely of superb blossoms. Color, brilliant, carmine crimson.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (Snow Queen)—An immense, pure white, perfectly double rose, sometimes almost six inches in diameter; abundantly produced in June, and, if kept growing, continues blooming all summer. Plant robust, vigorous and upright. The finest pure white rose in this class. One of the "favorite dozen."

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant crimson; not full but large and extremely effective; fragrant and of excellent, hardy habit.

HARRISON'S YELLOW—The yellow rose of our fathers. Small, semi-double, golden yellow flowers, borne in such profusion that the plants are a mass of color. Extremely fragrant.

J. B. CLARK—Intense, deep scarlet blooms on immense size and moderate fragrance. A vigorous grower with strong, upright canes.

JOHN HOPPER—Rosy red, changing to purple carmine; blooms of large, good form and sweetly scented. Plants are bushy, of medium height and very hardy.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE—Crimson, maroon, medium size; sometimes large, full. A tender sort but very free blooming and altogether the best crimson rose we have. A moderate grower.

MAGNA CHARTA—An old favorite. Very large, full globular bloom of rosy pink, often tinted carmine, remaining on the plants a long time in good condition. A vigorous grower, producing stout canes with many thorns and abundant green foliage.

MADAME PLANTIER—Pure white, medium size, full; flowers produced in great abundance early in the season.

MARGARET DICKSON—One of the most indispensable and highly prized of the Hybrid Perpetuals. A fragrant, white bloom with fresh colored center. The half-opened flowers are very lovely. Plants are vigorous, of compact habit, with large dark green foliage and producing many flowers.

MARSHALL P. WILDER—One of the most desirable in its class. Bright crimson-scarlet, very large, full, globular, with a strong, penetrating fragrance.

MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET—One of the better H. P. roses. Flowers light silvery-pink, shading paler at petal edges, moderately fragrant. A vigorous plant bearing an abundance of bloom.

MRS. JOHN LAING—Very large, long pointed buds opening to immense, full, moderately fragrant and beautiful, soft pink flowers. A low but vigorous growing plant and a profuse bloomer.

MRS. R. G. SHERMAN CRAWFORD—Large, perfectly formed, deep, rosy pink fragrant blooms, the outer petals shaded pale flesh. A vigorous grower and a profuse bloomer.

PAUL NEYRON—One of the best for outdoor culture; probably the largest rose in commerce, the flowers sometimes being six inches in diameter. Fragrant, clear pink blooms, shading to rose; produced by a vigorous, hardy plant.

PERSIAN YELLOW—A small, fragrant, double golden yellow flower, borne in great profusion. Desirable for a hedge or for mixing in shrubbery.

PRINCE CAMILLE de ROHAN—A favorite rose because of its finely formed, dark blood red blooms, with strong and pleasing fragrance; it is sometimes referred to as the "Black Rose." Not a strong grower, but worth special attention.

SOLEIL d'OR (Golden Sun)—New, hardy, yellow rose; glossy foliage. Moderate in growth and sure to be popular.

ULRICH BRUNNER—Flowers rich red, fragrant, petals broad, round and thick. A vigorous grower and essential in any collection.

Roses (Hybrid Tea)

(Everblooming Bush Roses—Half Hardy)

This class of roses is noted principally for its free and everblooming characteristics, and are commonly called "Monthly Roses." They bloom early and continue to bloom throughout the summer. They are not as hardy as the Hybrid Perpetuals, but can be successfully grown in cold climates, if afforded winter protection.

BETTY—A lovely and deliciously fragrant rose with long buds and coppery rose blooms of informal shape, overspread with golden yellow; plant vigorous; a continuous bloomer, and especially good in autumn.

COLUMBIA—An unusually good American rose. The flowers are large, fully double; bright lively pink in color; fragrant and borne until late fall. A strong grower, almost thornless. See front cover for colored reproduction.

CRUSADER—An American Rose, producing freely large crimson-red flowers, lighter in the center. Plant vigorous, upright, and good.

DEAN HOLE—An intense salmon-pink, with bud of extraordinary length opening into a mammoth bloom of splendid quality and proportions. An English gold medal rose.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY—The medium sized, full open blooms are of very good lasting quality; best described as a red LaFrance.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON — Large, well-formed buds, opening to semi-double saffron-yellow flowers, stained with crimson and changing to lighter yellow. Fragrant and pleasing and of the utmost possible freedom of growth and bloom, so that it can be depended upon to produce flowers all season. One of the roses necessary in any collection.

EDWARD MAWLEY—A very thrifty grower and of good foliage. Bloom is large, full color velvety crimson; marvelous in richness.

ETOILE DE FRANCE—The gold medal rose of France. Flowers are large and borne on long, stiff stems; color a lovely shade of clear red-crimson velvet. Very fragrant and keeps well.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY—An outstanding American variety; extremely large bloom of a rich, crimson-red color; full, very double; borne on long stems of very good lasting quality.

GENERAL MacARTHUR—A very sweet-scented American garden rose of more than ordinary merit. Brilliant, glowing crimson-scarlet buds, opening into full blooms of good keeping qualities. Vigorous, compact, spreading habit, free bloomer.

GEO. AHRENDs—Also known as Pink Druschki. A large and beautiful pink rose, resembling in size and shape of flower the wonderful white Frau Karl Druschki.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—An extremely useful and dependable variety, succeeding well all over the United States. A profusion of beautiful, clear crimson-scarlet, fragrant flowers are borne from June until frost on a vigorous and shapely plant. An excellent border and useful also as a hedge, if not cut back.

HADLEY—A deep velvety crimson, retaining its brilliancy at all seasons of the year. Strong, rapid grower. Flowers borne on long stiff stems. Its fragrance is unsurpassed.

HERMOSA—An old, but very desirable rose for borders and beds, as it produces a continuous supply of light blush-pink blooms from June until frost. Works well with Gruss An Teplitz as a bedding rose.

HOOSIER BEAUTY—A large full flower with well shaped buds. Color is an exceptionally attractive glowing crimson. Very fragrant.

J. L. MOCK—A dependable rose; very large, full and fragrant; petals silvery rosy-white inside, outside carmine-pink. A good bedding variety and a continuous bloomer.

KAISERIN AUG. VICTORIA—A great favorite. Large, double white blooms on long stems; fragrant.

KILLARNEY—Large, long-pointed buds, opening to large, loose blooms of flesh-color, borne on long, strong stems.



KILLARNEY (PINK)

BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY

- KILLARNEY BRILLIANT**—A very much improved Killarney, with more brilliant color, equal perfume and better blooming habit. An indispensable rose.
- KILLARNEY QUEEN**—Another sport of Killarney, with flowers of somewhat darker, clearer pink. Blooms large, well-formed on vigorous, free-flowering plants.
- KILLARNEY WHITE**—Sport of Killarney and very similar to it in size, shape and fragrance, but pure white in color.
- LADY ALICE STANLEY**—Garden rose of great value. Petals shell shaped, forming a perfect flower. Outside of petals deep coral rose; inside delicate flesh often flushed with bright pink.
- LA FRANCE**—The oldest Hybrid Tea Rose and still favorite. Unusually large, long-pointed buds, on long stems; flowers large, very full; the petals bright pink on the outside, silvery pink inside, a very pleasing combination; fragrance unique and delightful. LaFrance does best in poor ground.
- LADY ASHTOWN**—Deep carmine-pink, shading to a yellow at base of petals. Flowers large, full, high centered; continuous bloomer; a good rose; always recognizable by its beautifully recurved petals.
- LADY HILLINGDON**—The wonderful color of this beautiful rose is equalled by none. It has long, willowy stems that are in no sense weak, as the buds are held upright; has a long, slender pointed bud of brilliant deep golden yellow, improving in color as the flower matures. Awarded gold medal.
- LOS ANGELES**—One of the most notable American garden roses. Its color is a luminous flame pink, toned coral, shaded translucent gold at base of petals. An upright, sturdy grower, bearing perfect, fragrant flowers on strong stems. Desirable in every garden.
- LIEUTENANT CHAURE**—Velvety, crimson-red, shaded with garnet; large petals of great depth and nicely cup formed.
- LYON**—Shrimp pink at edge of petals; center coral red shaded with chrome-yellow.
- MME. BUTTERFLY**—While this is a sport of Ophelia, it shows an even better growth, with more and larger flowers, in a brilliant pink, suffused apricot and gold. These flowers are in the ideal rose form, of good texture and fragrance, and are unusually enduring. The plant is free and fine in growth and habit; among the very best.
- MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT**—The streets of Portland are bordered with thousands of these roses because the beautiful blooms are borne abundantly all summer on the strong, vigorous plants. The large, rounded flowers are bright satiny rose, with darker center, and edges of petals bordered with soft carmine-pink.
- MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT**—Buds coral red, shaded with yellow at the base, the open flowers of medium size, semi-double, are coral red shaded with yellow and bright rosy-scarlet.
- MADAME RAVARY**—Long pointed buds of beautiful golden yellow, opening to large, double flowers with orange yellow centers; very free flowering.
- MARGARET DICKSON HAMILL**—A magnificent rose; its globular blooms are produced in great profusion on vigorous, erect wood with bronzy-crimson leaf stalks, bearing leathery bronze-green foliage; deliciously fragrant and a great acquisition. Flowers delicate straw color. Awarded gold medal.
- MRS. CHARLES RUSSELL**—One of the popular varieties of the day. Buds long and pointed. Stems long and stiff, surmounted by grand rosy-pink blooms of large size.
- MRS. AARON WARD**—A most desirable and dependable rose that will probably produce more flowers than any other yellow rose. Semi-double, cup-shaped, deep Indian yellow flowers; fragrant; blooms until frost.
- MY MARYLAND**—Strong, vigorous grower and free flowering with double, perfectly formed fragrant blooms. Color, glowing intense pink.
- OPHELIA**—This highly desirable rose is successful for out-door as well as for greenhouse culture. The beautifully formed, salmon-flesh flowers are borne on long, stout stems and are freely produced until frost. Large, dark green, leathery foliage; plant of vigorous, upright habit.
- PHARISAER**—Exceptionally free flowering, producing long buds, which open into large, double flowers of rosy-white, shading to a pretty soft salmon. A fine garden rose.
- PREMIER**—A delightfully fragrant and beautifully formed rich, dark pink rose of good size. Stems long, strong and thornless; plant robust.
- RADIANCE**—A wonderful American production. Vigorous, upright, bushy plants bearing a continuous supply of very large, beautiful, light silvery pink to salmon pink flowers on long stems. A good bedding variety. The most dependable pink and one of the best for this climate.
- RICHMOND**—Large, full, fragrant, bright scarlet flowers of excellent quality, with attractive long-pointed buds. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.
- SUNBURST**—Bright, glowing orange blooms, paling slightly at edge of petal, gives an excellent imitation of a real sunburst. Leathery, bronzy foliage.

The Rugosa Rose Hybrids

This class of roses are extremely hardy and will survive the most severe winters. The plant itself is ornamental, and it flowers abundantly in June and then recurrently till fall. It grows 5 to 8 feet high, with wrinkled, dark green foliage, and following the flowers, produces brilliant seed-pods, which hang on nearly

all winter. The Rugosas are usually disease-free and need only a very little care.

CONRAD F. MEYER—Very large, double, showy, clear silvery rose flowers, strongly fragrant, on long, strong stems. The canes are frequently eight feet in height and if

CONTINENTAL NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

carefully trained, can produce some notable garden effects.

F. J. GROOTENDORST—Beautiful, small red flowers in clusters, with the edge of each petal serrated. The plant is a strong grower and bushy, with leathery foliage, and blooms continuously until frost.

RUGOSA REPENS ALBA—Large, single

white flowers in clusters on short, strong stems. Vigorous, trailing plants that grow 12 to 15 feet a season.

RUGOSA RUBRA—Large, beautiful, single flowers of clear pink to bright crimson; blooms continuously from June until September, followed by attractive red fruits in autumn.

The Polyantha Roses

A DISTINCT and charming class of roses. They are low-growing, and all summer produce an abundance of clusters of small, perfectly formed flowers. They are ideal bedding plants; planted 50 or 100 in a mass, they can produce very desirable effects. The flowers are effective when cut and because of the size of the bud make very dainty boutonnières. The plants are as hardy as the Hybrid Teas.

BABY DOROTHY (Maman Levvasseur)—This latest introduction of the well-known raisers of the now famous Crimson Baby Rambler (Mme. Nobert Levvasseur) is similar in all respects to that variety except that the flowers are of a clear, brilliant pink and very freely produced.

BABY RAMBLER PINK (Anny Muller)—Large clusters of brilliant rose-colored flowers in great profusion. A splendid bedding variety. Blooms all season until buds are killed by severe frost.

BABY RAMBLER CRIMSON (Madame Nobert Levvasseur)—A dwarf form of the widely known and popular climbing rose, Crimson Rambler, being hardy, vigorous and perpetual flowering. The flowers are large, well formed, of a crimson red color, and borne in clusters.

BABY RAMBLER WHITE (Katherine Zeimet)—Pure white in large clusters; very freely flowering.

Roses (Climbers and Ramblers)

THE Climbers and Ramblers afford a burst of bloom and their attractive foliage is an object of beauty when not in bloom. They are most adaptable and can be trained into formal or informal shapes in the garden for hedges, trellises or pillars, or permitted to scramble over an old stump, or beautify a stone pile. These roses grow freely and will endure neglect.



A BEAUTIFUL SPECIMEN OF THE TAUSENSCHON OR THOUSAND BEAUTIES

BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY

AMERICAN PILLAR—Very large, handsome flowers of light, bright crimson, with a clear white eye surrounding numerous golden yellow stamens. These flowers fade to an agreeable light pink and are in great clusters. A superb variety.

BALTIMORE BELLE—Pale blush, nearly white, compact. A fine flower.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY — The moderately fragrant, rich rosy crimson 3-4 inch flowers are produced in great abundance. It will succeed in almost any situation and makes a very vigorous growth.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—Great masses of crimson, semi-double flowers are borne by these vigorous plants. Desirable pillar and porch plant.

DOROTHY PERKINS—One of the most notable climbing roses. Clear cherry-pink, slightly fragrant; borne in great profusion and lasts a long time. The plant makes a very strong growth; foliage is glossy, bright green, and persists until cold weather.

DR. VAN FLEET—Probably the best climbing rose in cultivation. Perfectly formed, long pointed, deep pink buds on long stems, with several in a cluster, that opens to a lighter shade of pink. It is a vigorous grower with glossy, dark green foliage. It is a delight to the eye all summer.

EXCELSA—An intense crimson, with the edges of the petals a little lighter, produced in immense clusters. Foliage glossy.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD—Carmine-crimson, semi-double to double flowers in large, compact clusters; foliage normal; seldom a heavy bloomer.

LADY GAY—Rich, delicate, double pink flowers, borne in large, long spray-like clusters. A very vigorous grower, produces an abundance of glossy, green foliage.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER—The brightest and purest red of all the Pillar Roses. Flowers are borne in clusters that retain their color until they fall, the color being intensified by the numerous yellow stamens. A vigorous grower and a good bloomer.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES—An old-time favorite. Bright pink flowers that are sometimes white-striped, in compact clusters. Plant is hardy in any climate.

RED TAUSENSCHON — Has beautiful bright flowers, with glossy, light green foliage. A very hardy variety.

SILVER MOON—To the rose lover who has not enjoyed Silver Moon, a delightful experience is in store in contemplating this extraordinarily vigorous climber, decorative all through the growing season by reason of its great canes and deep, rich foliage, but literally a wonder at bloom-time for its long, well-shaped buds of faint yellow which open into immense pure white flowers, often reaching 4 inches or more in diameter. These blooms are semi-double and with very distinctly curled and curved center petals which surround the bright yellow and add piquancy to the whole effect. An indispensable white rose.

TAUSENSCHON—Or Thousand Beauties, is the appropriate name of this lovely, vigorous and desirable Hardy Climbing Rose; almost thornless. The buds are cherry pink, opening to softer shades, all shades being found in a single cluster; has glossy, light green foliage. A highly desirable and distinctive rose for covering walls, fences, porches and pergolas, and unique among climbers.

WHITE DOROTHY—Closely resembles the Dorothy Perkins, except for its immense clusters of pure white flowers. The most valuable white climber of its class.

Moss Roses

THE characters of the Moss Roses are caused by the development of an unusual number of glands, and these glands secrete and give off a very delightful odor. The blooms are attractive in themselves, but having the blooms surrounded by fragrant cresting or mossing gives them added attraction.

BLANCHE MOREAU — Large, perfectly formed, pure white, very fragrant double flowers in large clusters. The plants are vigorous growers.

CRESTED MOSS—Rose colored, sweetly perfumed flowers with beautifully crested buds. The plants are moderate growers and free bloomers.

SALET—Large, full crested buds, opening to large, flat, attractive rose pink blooms that are produced by vigorous plants.

The Wild Rose or Rose Species

MULTIFLORA—Large, pyramidal clusters of small white flowers, with numerous yellow stamens. A vigorous growing plant, with climbing habit, well furnished with lustrous green leaves and an abundance of flower clusters. The small, roundish fruits are red and hang on for a long time.

WICHURIANA—The Memorial Rose. Beautiful fragrant pure white flowers, with a mass of golden stamens, borne in great profusion on a true trailing plant and having dark green, glossy foliage, almost evergreen. One of the latest roses to bloom.

Hardy Climbing Vines

VINES always add grace and beauty. Some are prized for the color and fragrance of their flowers, while others are valuable for covering brick or stone walls. Vines rank as the most beautiful plants for training on fences, on old trees, over porches and windows. In spring and summer, their foliage is a mat of green leaves, and turns to rich yellow, gold and bronze in autumn.

The Evergreen Bittersweet

EUONYMUS VEGETUS—A vine that is beautifully green the year 'round. Will thrive most anywhere, but the fruiting is best when exposed to the sun. Strong, robust climbers that bear a profusion of red berries in fall and winter.

Cinnamon Vine

A strong, hardy climber from China. 10 to 30 feet. Leaves heart-shaped; flowers small, white, cinnamon-scented. Very fragrant. Impervious to insects and blight. One of the best.

Clematis

This is one of the most attractive and effective of the hardy flowering climbing vines. Especially adaptable for covering trellises, fences, walls and pillars, also suitable as a bedding plant, covering a bed quickly if fastened down occasionally.

COCCINEA—A bright, scarlet color, heavy petaled flower, bell shaped. In bloom over a wide season from July to October.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH—One of the double, pure white varieties; deliciously scented.

HENRYII—Flowers large and creamy white, from six to eight sepals. Fine bloomer from July to October.

JACKMANI—Covered from July to October with a dense foliage of purple flowers. A strong grower and popular variety.

MADAME EDW. ANDRE—Flowers bright, velvety red. Larger and continuous bloomer.

PANICULATA—Flowers are medium in size, but exceptionally fragrant, with fine foliage in late summer.

RAMONA—This magnificent new Clematis is an American seedling, and consequently extremely hardy. The Ramona is a strong, rampant grower, fully three times as strong as the Jackmani, often growing ten or twelve feet the first season. It is a perpetual bloomer, giving an abundance of flowers through the season. In color it is a very deep sky-blue.

Dutchman's Pipe — *Aristolochia*

A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth, with magnificent light green foliage, 10 to 12 inches in diameter and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.

Ivy — *Ampelopsis*

AMERICAN IVY, WOODBINE OR VIRGINIA CREEPER—A very desirable vine for covering walls, verandas, and tree trunks. Leaves are beautiful in summer, turning a rich crimson in autumn. A fast grower.

BOSTON IVY (Japan)—A tight climber; among the best as a basket or vase plant. Leaves attain a brilliant crimson in autumn. Hardy. Japanese in origin.



WISTARIA (PURPLE)

ENGELMANNI—Similar to Quinquifolia. A good climber, growing from six to ten feet in a season.

ENGLISH IVY—Used extensively for covering brick and stone walls. A good small leaved variety but not very hardy north of Philadelphia.

Matrimony Vine

A vigorous climber, branching freely and covered with brightly purple, star-shaped flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries. Fine for porches.

Trumpet Vine — *Bignonia*

Flowers large, trumpet-shaped, orange red in summer. Recommended for arbors, rocks, brightening of hedges or over old trees or logs. A strong, high grower.

Wistaria, Chinese

Produces excellent effect; a very heavy climber unless frequently pruned, when first planted are likely to be slow growers.

WISTARIA WHITE — An attractive and strong grower with a large number of hanging pea-shaped, white flowers.

WISTARIA PURPLE—A beautiful climber of very rapid growth, producing long, pendulous clusters of pale, blue flowers in June, also in fall; is perfectly hardy and one of the most superb climbing vines ever introduced.

BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY

Honeysuckles

HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE — A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Covered with fragrant flowers from July to December. Holds its leaves till January. The best bloomer of all.

MONTHLY, FRAGRANT OR DUTCH HONEYSUCKLE—Blooms all summer; red and yellow. Very fragrant flowers.

SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE—Strong, rapid grower. Produces scarlet in-odorous flowers.

The Popular Old-Fashioned Garden Flowers



The old familiar flowers that made grandmother's garden a fairyspot of colorful blooms, are still dear to the heart of the home-maker wherever you go. Summer seems more real 'mid such surroundings and the pleasure derived from their enlivening profusion from spring through the later summer months, will amply repay the small initial cost of planting and the slight care they will require. Ofttimes they become the only hobby of elderly stay-at-homes who find exercise and recreation in their cultivation.

Masses of Iris along walks or drives add greatly to their interest and beauty.

Iris Germanica

IRIS is very pleasing planted in groups or when used for border effects. It throws up spikes of bloom that are marvelous in their delicacy of structure and coloring, and the foliage remains fresh and upright after the flowers have been removed.

Hardy Perennials

EASY to grow, require no special care; once planted, are permanent and among the most satisfactory plants in the garden. Combine Perennials with shrubbery and the effect will be most pleasing. You will have a wonderful mass of color and an unfailing supply of flowers for cutting.

Adam's Needle—*Yucca Filamentosa*

An impressive evergreen plant; long, blade-like needle-tipped leaves from which rise striking flowers; stem 4 to 6 feet high, with a profusion of white, bell-shaped flowers.

Achillea

ACHILLEA PTARMICA PLENA — "The Pearl." Double flowering; pure white; especially good for cut flowers.

Aconitum

Summer and late autumn flowering plants with spikes of hood-shaped flowers, thriving in either sun or shade.

FISCHERI—A dwarf variety with pale blue flowers.

NAPELLUS (True Monkshood)—Large, dark blue flowers in a raceme.

Anchusa

- A. ITALICA DROPMORE VARIETY**—Flowers rich blue; growing 3 to 5 feet high. Blooming throughout the summer.

Anemone—Windflower

Japanese Anemones are among the best and worthy of any gardener's consideration because they bloom in fall when flowers are scarce; well adapted for cutting.

ANEMONE JAPONICA—The following are the best known varieties:

Alba—Large, white flowers, brilliant, beautiful shade of brilliant dark red.

Queen Charlotte—A semi-double flower; large, attractive pink.

Whirlwind—Well shaped, double, white flowers.

Bleeding Heart—Dicentra

An old favorite. Flowers heart-shaped in long, drooping racemes; rose color. Very fine for border plants and for forcing.

Blue Bird Flower—Veronica

Should be in every garden. Fine for border planting. The foliage is a very attractive yellowish-green; flowers borne on long, compact spikes. Blooms freely during July and August.

Carnations, Hardy

Excellent for planting in garden after danger of frosts is past. Will bloom abundantly from July until late fall. Excellent also for forcing indoors for winter. Colors, red, white.

Columbine—Aquilegia

An old garden favorite and one of the most desirable of the hardy garden plants. Will thrive well in sandy locations where most plants cannot grow. The peculiar shaped flowers with their long, slender spurs, are produced in great abundance on long, graceful stems. A beautiful combination of colors in almost every shade imaginable. Useful for cut flowers.

Campanula—Bellflower

ELEPHANT EARS—Excellent variety where a tropical effect on lawn or garden is desired; grows to a height of about six feet. Bright green leaves, frequently three feet long and two feet wide; a free bloomer, and especially adapted to any garden soil.

Physalis Francheti

Also called

Chinese Lantern Plant

"Without doubt the most attractive and valuable hardy plant introduced in many years. A novelty of sterling merit introduced from Japan by the English horticulturist, Mr. James H. Veitch, this alone being a sufficient guarantee of its excellence. It is a gigantic species of the showy Winter Cherry and is of the easiest possible culture. It is of sturdy, upright habit and grows from 1½ to 2 feet high and is perfectly hardy. It is also highly ap-

preciated as a winter house plant, grown in pots or boxes, and in the spring it can be transferred to the open ground. It blooms early and produces the first season a large number of balloon-like husks 2 to 3 inches across. These first appear light green, then gradually change to bright yellow and finally to an orange scarlet. At this period they resemble miniature lighted Chinese lanterns, hence the name."

*** Candytuft—Iberis**

SEMPERVIRENS—A distinctive dwarf plant used in gardens and lawns for border purposes. Rare white flowers; very early in April.

Chrysanthemums

Chrysanthemums have come to be the popular autumn flower giving a world of bloom even after the rest of the flowers have been cut by frost.

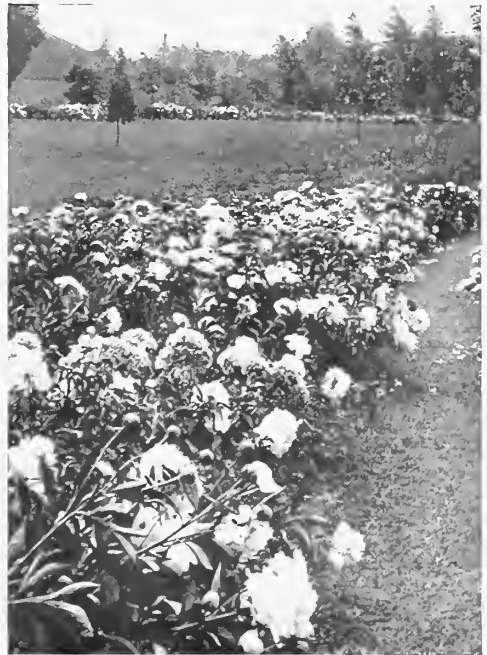
Early Flowering Chrysanthemums

QUEEN OF THE WHITES—A large fluffy pure white.

OLD HOMESTEAD—A large flowering deep rose-pink. Very attractive.

OLD-FASHIONED YELLOW—A very profuse bloomer in a clear canary yellow.

OLD-FASHIONED PINK—A delicate pink, stem and foliage ideal.



PEONIES



EARLY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Coreopsis

YELLOW—One of the most popular hardy plants. The flowers are of a rich golden yellow, of graceful form and invaluable for cutting; in bloom from June until autumn. It succeeds everywhere. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. A group of these plants furnishes an unfailing mass of rich, glowing color. The plants grow vigorously in any sunny position.

Daisy, Shasta

Flowers white, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, borne on long, wiry stems; blossoms when cut remain fresh and in good condition for ten days to two weeks. Very hardy perennial; continues to bloom during several months.

Delphinium or Larkspur

From among many of the most beautiful hardy plants we select the Delphinium as the most satisfactory border plant—tall and stately with many shades of blue, and blue and pink combined.

BELLA DONNA—Turquoise blue, is free and continuous bloomer from the end of June until hard frost.

BELLA MOSUM—A dark blue of the Bella Donna type, with intensely rich blue flowers.

Digitalis or Foxglove

The Foxgloves are quite stately and highly ornamental plants when well grown, with flower stems at least three feet in height. They are fine for the mixed border, or planted singly in half-shady places near a walk or drive. The racemes of the flowers are often two feet in length, containing scores of prettily-spotted thimble-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy. Pink, white and purple.

Eulalia—Miscanthus

JAPONICA ZEBRINA—Leaves crossed every 2 or 3 inches by a band of yellow half-inch wide. Long blades; very attractive for the lawn; bedding purposes or hedges.

Funkia—Day Lily

A beautiful, hardy plant, valuable alike for its white, lily-like flowers and for its dense, glossy foliage. Flowers very fragrant. A good border plant or singly for specimen. Will thrive in shady spots as well as in the sun.

Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora

A valuable perennial that will give you great satisfaction during the hot summer months. The flowers are rich golden yellow, of graceful form and invaluable for cutting.

Gaillardia or Blanket Flower

Among the most attractive and effective of our hardy perennial plants. Will thrive in almost any position or any soil. One mass of bloom from June till autumn. The gorgeous flowers, 2 or 3 inches in diameter, dark red in center, with bands of crimson-orange and vermillion, are borne on stems 18 to 24 inches long. When used for filling in front of shrubbery, Gaillardia adds a dash of color which is very effective.



SEDUM SPECTABILIS

Golden Glow

A large, showy plant, attaining in good soil a height of 5 to 6 feet the same season planted. Flowers a deep golden color, resembling yellow chrysanthemums. A profuse bloomer; excellent for cutting.

Gypsophila—*Baby's Breath*

The Gypsophilas will thrive in any soil in a sunny position, and, on account of their gracefully arranged panicles of minute flowers, should be in every garden.

G. PANICULATA—A beautiful, old-fashioned plant, possessing a grace not found in any other perennial. When in bloom, during August and September, it forms a symmetrical mass 2 or 3 feet in height of minute, pure-white flowers, forming a gauze-like appearance. When cut it is exquisite in combination with other flowers.

Myosotis—*Forget-Me-Not*

Charming, low-growing plants, the bright flowers covering the plant in late spring. Hardy and useful in a shady spot in the border. We recommend it as being one of the best.

M. ALPESTRIS TOBUSTA GRANDIFLORA—The large, spring flowering Forget-Me-Not, with intense blue flowers and clearly defined yellow eye.

Lathyrus—*Hardy Sweet Pea*

One of the best and most desirable flowering hardy climbing plants, growing to a height of 8 to 10 feet and producing clusters of large flowers the entire summer. Fine for cutting, lasting well. We especially recommend this.

Lilies—*Lilium*

There is no garden flower of greater charm and refinement than the lily. Its many distinct varieties cover the entire range of color, with exquisite markings and perfume. Their blooming periods vary from May until November so that one may select a succession covering the entire year.

AURATUM—Flowers very large, delicate ivory white, thickly dotted with rich, chocolate-crimson spots. A bright golden band runs through the center of each petal. The finest of all lilies.

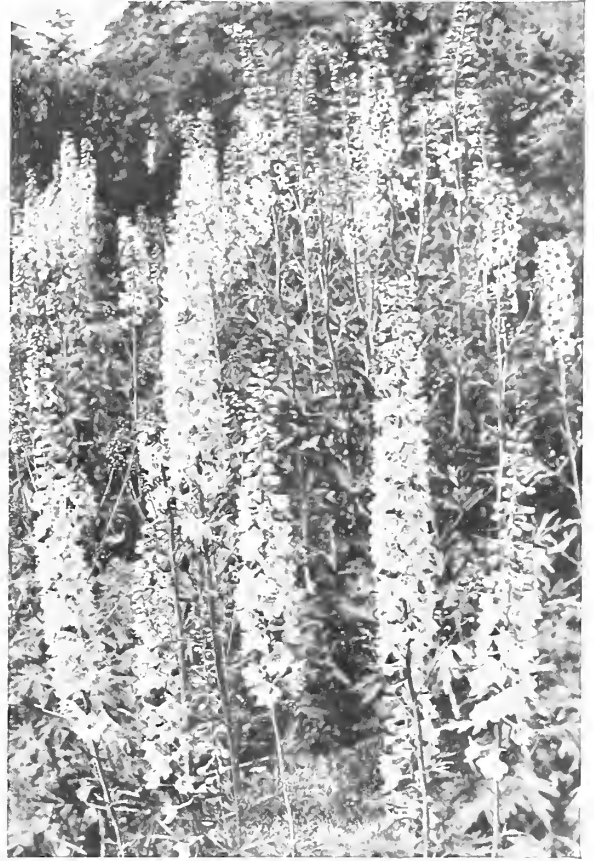
CANDIDUM—The old-fashioned pure white garden lily. One of the hardiest.

ELEGANS—Crimson.

FLAVA (Lemon Lily)—The best known variety; very fragrant, deep lemon-yellow flowers in June and July.

SPECIOSUM ALBUM—Large white flowers with a greenish band through center of each petal.

SPECIOSUM RUBRUM—Rosy white, heavily spotted with rich crimson.



DELPHINIUMS

Lily of the Valley

This is often neglected and relegated to some poor out of the way corner, but this popular and fragrant subject, if well treated, will show the effect by increased size, number and vigor of the flowers. It is especially suited for outdoor planting, which should be done before the end of April.

Primulas—*Primrose*

The hardy primroses are among the most beautiful and interesting of our early spring flowers. Plant them in rich, well drained soil, in the border or in a sheltered nook in the rockery; if possible, in a half shady place.

P. VERIS SUPERBA—A giant flowered form, producing individual flowers from 1 to 2 inches across; in color, they are a bright canary-yellow with a golden center, perfectly hardy, and, when in flower, present a sheet of bloom.

P. VULGARIS (English Primrose)—An old favorite and should be found in every garden; one of the earliest spring flowers, of bright canary-yellow, very fragrant.



COREOPSIS

Heleborus—*Christmas Rose*

Most valuable hardy plants on account of yielding with utmost freedom in early spring, a season when flowers are scarce, their beautiful, large, 2 or 3 inches across blossoms. They succeed in any ordinary garden soil in a sheltered, semi-shady situation.

Hibiscus—*Mallow*

A desirable border plant succeeding in any sunny position, but doing best in a damp place; grows four feet high, with large foliage and large, showy flowers of delicate coloring, produced during the entire summer.

GIANT RED—Right in the middle of the summer, the rich, glorious red flowers of this wonderful creation are beginning to open, and they continue until frost arrives. Large flowers, 6 to 10 inches in diameter. A very desirable specimen.

Iris — *Fleur de Lis*

GERMAN—One of the most beautiful and showy of the early flowering plants, deliciously fragrant and fine for cutting. In beauty they rival the orchid. Should be in every garden.

JAPAN—The flowers differ from the above in being broad and flat. They exhibit the most beautiful delicate shades. Perfectly hardy and flower in great profusion in June and July.

Poppy, Oriental

A very striking orange-scarlet flower with purple center. These make a brilliant splash of color in any garden.

Pinks — *Dianthus*

Among the most esteemed and valuable of hardy plants. Blooms in profusion; great variety of colors. Spicy fragrance.

Peonies

What garden is complete without the Peony? Can you picture with us a border of peonies, a peony bed, or a hardy garden with here and there a clump of these hardy plants? A large range of color, wonderful large blooms, requiring no special care or attention; any good, deep, well drained soil, with a liberal feeding of sheep manure and plenty of water during blooming time, will produce large and healthy flowers.

ANTOINE POITEAU—Flesh-white.

BARONESS SCHROEDER — Flesh-white shading to milk-white.

FELIX CROUSSE—Ruby-red.

LA TULIPE—Semi-rose type. Blush-white. Outer guard petals striped crimson.

MME. EMILE LEMOINE—Glossy white with sheen of satiny pink.

MME. DE VERNEVILLE—Sulphur-white guard petals, delicate rosy white, touched carmine.

MME. CROUSSE—Large flowers of pure white with crimson flecks on crown. Mid-season.

MME. FOREL—Sea-shell pink.

OFFICINALIS ROSEA—Rose-pink. One of the first to bloom.

QUEEN VICTORIA—White.

SOLFATARE—Guards snow-white, center sulphur-yellow.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE HOLLYHOCKS—

Are always a necessary part of every Old-Fashioned Garden, either grouped or used as a border or among the shrubbery. Their colossal spikes of bloom produce a bold and showy effect. We offer them in orange, salmon, pink, yellow, red and white colors.



PEONY

BARON ROTHSCHILD — Very distinctive. Outside petals rose color with salmon center.

DUCHESS de NEMOURS—Ivory white, tinted with distinctive green markings near the center. Beautiful in bud and when in bloom, fragrant and vigorous.

DUC DE WELLINGTON—Broad, white guard petals; center very full; yellow-white, turning to pure white when in full bloom; fragrant. Stems are strong and tall; flowers abundant.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—Enormous in size and very beautiful; pure white, tinged with purplish-carmine towards the center; rose-shaped; very fragrant; long, heavy stems.

HUMEI—Large rose type; compact; cherry pink, tinged with silver; strong growth on long stems.

JEANNE d' ARC—Broad, soft outer petals; soft pink and sulphur white, with blush towards the center; sometimes striped with crimson; fragrant.

MADAME de VERNEVILLE—Extra large flowers; compact, and literally packed with petals. Petals broad white with slight blush towards the center; delightfully fragrant.

RUBRA SUPERBA—Flowers large; full rose type without stamens. Deep, glossy crimson in color; fragrant, long stems; blooms freely, but very late.

Phlox—Hardy Perennial

Among hardy perennial plants no class is of more importance than the Phloxes, succeeding in almost any soil and position, and flowering through a long season; and, while they will continue in good condition and flower freely for many years without attention, yet they respond quickly to and are improved by liberal cultivation.

COQUILICOT—Bright scarlet.

PANTHEON—Large, salmon-pink flowers.

RICHARD WALLACE—White, violet center.

Stokesia—Stokes Hardy Aster

CYANEA—A beautiful native plant. Grows from 18 to 24 inches high, bearing freely from early June until October its handsome lavender-blue Cornflower-like blossoms, which measure from 4 to 5 inches across. It is of the easiest culture, succeeding in any open sunny position, and not only is it desirable as a single plant in the hardy border, but it can also be used with fine effect in masses or beds of any size.

CYANEA ALBA—Pure white variety of above.

Tritomia—Red Hot Poker

Tritomias are one of the great bedding plants; free and continuous bloomers, exceptionally fine for massing. Hardy if given protection. Roots winter best when buried in cool cellar.

T. PFITZERII (Red Hot Poker)—Of perfect form, brilliant scarlet, the opened lower petals merely being trimmed with orange. Bush-like foliage supports smooth, thick flower stalks a yard long with single, fiery cone at the top.



A PLANTING OF PHLOX

Bulbs and Tuberous Rooted Plants



GLADIOLI

Cannas, Spring Planting

Tall and vigorous, furnishing a wide range of color; fine foliage of large proportion, almost entirely concealing the ground; flower trusses are large and free; brilliant color combinations.

ALPHONSE BOUVEER — Flowers light crimson changing as the season progresses to deep crimson.

DAVID HARUM—Bright, deep vermillion, flowers on bronze foliage.

KING HUMBERT—One of the finest of the Cannas; large, heart-shaped leaves, bronze tinted with purple. Covered with immense, orchid-like flowers; individual petals are of immense size, orange-scarlet and carmine in color.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE—Wide band of yellow bordering a center of crimson-carmine.

QUEEN HELEN—This is a new sort from the King Humbert, resembling it to great

extent, except the foliage is rich green instead of bronze; the same type of immense flower of brilliant yellow and stem of red.

Crocus, Fall Planting

Always a favorite and one of the earliest garden ornaments. Plant about 2 inches deep. Colors blue, white, yellow and striped.

Dahlias, Spring Planting

There is nothing that will give a greater showing of flowers for the money invested, than Dahlias. We offer dry bulbs or tubers.

Gladioli

The most attractive of all the summer flowering bulbs, no garden complete without them. Can be grown with very little care, any rich, light garden soil exposed to the sun will make them thrive. Should be planted from the middle of April on into May in the Northern States. Set bulbs 2 to 4 inches deep and 6 to 9 inches apart. We offer the following colors: white, red, orange, yellow, lavender, pink. Make very desirable cut flowers, as they will last longer in water than most any other flower.

Hyacinths

The most beautiful and fragrant of early spring flowering bulbs, much used for winter forcing. Pink, red, purple, violet, white.

Narcissus, Jonquils

Pretty varieties, having an agreeable fragrance, adapted either to pots or outdoor culture. On account of their small size, 6 or 8 bulbs can be put in a 6-inch pot.

Tulips

Bare indeed would many gardens be in the early spring were it not for the tulips. Their gorgeous showing is always a welcome one. Very easily grown. Should be planted in October or November.

Browncroft—A Bird Sanctuary



IN our introduction to this catalogue we have said something of BROWNCROFT, the distinctive residence community promoted by Mr. Charles J. Brown, and adjoining the home grounds of our general offices.

In the laying out of the office grounds Mr. Brown, who is a great bird-lover, had in mind to make it a sanctuary for birds and gave special thought to the selection of plants valuable in attracting birds as well as beautiful in characteristics. A pond in the park was made attractive for water fowl by using aquatic plants which provide food and shelter.

Bird houses, baths and nesting stations have been freely distributed through the grounds and the planting of food bearing shrubs increased from year to year so that the need for grain feeding in the winter has been practically eliminated except under unusual conditions.

The owners of homes in BROWNCROFT have followed the example of Mr. Brown, and included in their plantings trees and shrubs attractive to birds. As a result of this, BROWNCROFT has probably a greater and more varied bird population than any other city neighborhood, a desirable, and quite unusual, feature. This feature has attracted a wide interest among nature lovers. Many

species which formerly migrated now make this their permanent home.

As protection and food are indispensable in a bird sanctuary like BROWNCROFT, so are cats "impossible." The section is quite generally protected by hedges of Barberry Thunbergii, possibly the most beautiful of ornamental hedges. The barberry furnishes food in winter, when other food is scarce and inaccessible, and it also furnishes protection from bird enemies and natural nesting places and refuge for many species.

Mr. Brown has arranged for the pages following this, a partial list of plants that will help to attract wild birds and to solve the problem of food and shelter. Brown Brothers Company will be pleased to give further information upon request and to assist you in laying out your grounds, large or small, with the idea of attracting birds and affording them protection and food.

Orders may be sent to us direct for plants in this list (all of which are hardy) or, if you would like assistance or suggestions in making your selections, we will have our local representative call upon you. Our stock is guaranteed true to name and description, free from disease or insect pests, and of highest quality.

The Home Grounds

Plantings Enhance the Value of Your Home



BEFORE PLANTING



AFTER PLANTING

**What a Difference \$50.00
Worth of Shrubs Will Make**

SHRUBS and perennials add so much to both the value and the beauty of a place that it would not seem necessary to urge planting them. If the grounds are large enough it is a pleasure to give favorite trees and shrubs a place where they may develop their individuality. But it is in groups, that plants may be made to serve the greatest number of purposes.

To frame a pleasant vista from the living room or dining room windows.

To screen an unsightly neighboring building.

To add privacy to the porches and shield from the sunlight.

Along the foundation walls and in corners, to hide angles and make the house look comfortable and established.

And then, borders of shrubs and perennials never grow monotonous. They change from month to month and from year to year. They furnish a constant panorama from spring to fall. The first glow of the forsythia is always looked for, and in the fall the birds are tempted to prolong their stay because of the berries on many of the shrubs. And even in winter, the borders are by no means uninteresting. The evergreens, the yellow barked dogwoods and willows, and dead stalks of perennials such as Delphinium, Helenium, etc., lend their charm. To use a rather hackneyed expression, a good border is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Impressive Front Plantings



A HOME DOUBLY ATTRACTIVE BECAUSE OF THE PLANNING BEFORE PLANTING

PLANT appropriate shrubs, available in many varieties, to obscure severe foundation lines; to blend house and grounds; to lend the desirable atmosphere of long establishment and comfortable circumstances.

The Portal of Welcome should not be overlooked in the scheme of floral or leafy decoration. Many like the hardy climbing vines for the average home while for the larger estate, the dignity of a single Evergreen or Juniper on either side of the entrance makes a striking picture.



EVERGREENS ARE ALWAYS DESIRABLE FOR ORNAMENTATION BUT ARE PARTICULARLY ADAPTABLE TO ENTRANCES FACING TO THE NORTH WHERE SHADING IS UNNECESSARY

BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY

Trees and Plants Attractive to Birds

A—Very hardy.
 B—Requires a sheltered position.
 C—Requires protection until well established.
 D—Rapid in growth.

E—Slow in growth.
 F—Prefers a moist soil.
 G—Thrives in any good soil.
 H—Thrives best in a light warm soil.

Deciduous Trees

Botanical Name	Common Name	Ultimate height in ft.	Remarks	Fruit Available
Acer Negundo	Ash Leaved Maple or Box Elder	40-50	A. D. G.	Sept. to March
Celtis Occidentalis	Nettle Tree or Hackberry	40	A. D. G.	Entire year
Cornus Florida	White Flowering Dogwood	20	B. C. H.	Aug. to Dec.
Crataegus Coccinea	Scarlet Fruited Thorn	15	A. D. G.	Oct. to April
Crataegus Crus Galli	Cockspur Thorn	12	A. G.	Sept. to March
Fraxinus Americana	American Ash	50-60	A. D. G.	Sept. to Jan.
Morus Alba	White Mulberry	30-40	A. D. G.	June to Aug.
Morus Rubra	Red Mulberry	50-60	A. D. G.	June to Sept.
Morus Tartarica	Russian Mulberry	30-40	A. D. G.	June to Sept.
Prunus Pennsylvanica	Bird Cherry	8	A. E. G.	June to Oct.
Prunus Virginica	Choke Cherry	6-8	A. D. G.	June to Oct.
Pyrus Floribunda				
Atrosanguinea	Flowering Crab	10-15	A. D. G.	June to Oct.
Pyrus Angustifolia	Bechtels Double Flowering Crab	10-15	A. G.	June to Oct.
Rhus Cotinus	Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree	8-10	A. C. E. G.	Entire year
Rhus Glabra	Smooth Sumach	15	A. D. G.	Entire year
Rhus Typhina	Stag Horn Sumach	8-10	A. D. G.	Entire year
Sorbus Americana	American Mountain Ash	20-30	A. D. G.	July to March

Evergreens

Juniperus Virginiana	Red Cedar	20-30	A. D. G.	Entire year
Picea Excelsa	Norway Spruce	50-75	A. D. G.	Oct. to March
Tsuga Canadensis	American Hemlock	60-70	B. C. D. F.	Oct. to March

Vines

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia	Woodbine, Virginia Creeper or American Ivy	20	A. D. G.	Aug. to Feb.
Celastrus Scandens	Bittersweet	20	A. D. G.	Oct. to April
Euonymus Radicans Vegetus	Evergreen Bittersweet	20	A. E. G.	Oct. to April
Vitis Cordifolia	Frost Grape	20-30	A. G.	July to Oct.

Shrubs

Amelanchier Canadensis	Shad Bush or June Berry	10-15	A. G.	June to Oct.
Berberis Thunbergii	Japanese Barberry	3-4	A. D. G.	Entire year
Callicarpa Purpurea	Beauty Fruit	3	B. C. E. H.	Sept. to Jan.
Cornus Alba	Siberian Red Osier	8	A. D. F.	Aug. to Oct.

CONTINENTAL NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Ultimate height in ft.	Remarks	Fruit Available
<i>Cornus Sanguinea</i>	Red Osier	6	A. D. F.	Aug. to Oct.
<i>Cornus Mascula</i>	Cornelian Cherry	10-15	A. E. F.	April to Oct.
<i>Cornus Sericea</i>	Silky Cornel	6-8	A. D. F.	Aug. to Oct.
<i>Elaeagnus Longipes</i>	Japan Oleaster	6	A. D. G.	July to Dec.
<i>Ilex Verticillatta</i>	Black Alder or Winter Berry	6	A. E. G.	Entire year
<i>Ligustrum Vulgaris</i>	English Privet	6-8	A. D. G.	July to April
<i>Lonicera Morrowi</i>	Morrow's Honeysuckle	6	A. D. G.	Aug. to Dec.
<i>Lonicera Ruprechtiana</i>	Ruprecht's Honeysuckle	6-8	A. D. G.	July to Dec.
<i>Lonicera Tartarica</i>	Tartarian Honeysuckle	6-8	A. D. G.	July to Dec.
<i>Rosa Carolina</i>	Wild Rose	6	A. D. F.	Aug. to April
<i>Rosa Lucida</i>	Dwarf Swamp Rose	3-4	A. D. F.	Aug. to April
<i>Rosa Rubingiosa</i>	Sweet Briar Rose	6	A. D. G.	Aug. to April
<i>Rosa Nitida</i>	Northeastern Wild Rose	6	A. D. G.	Aug. to April
<i>Sambucus Canadensis</i>	Common Elder	6-8	A. D. G.	July to Nov.
<i>Sambucus Racemosa</i>	Red Berried Elder	5-7	A. D. F.	June to Oct.
<i>Sambucus Aurea</i>	Golden Elder	6-8	A. D. G.	July to Nov.
<i>Vaccinium Corymbosum</i>	Swamp Huckleberry	4-6	A. F.	June to Oct.
<i>Viburnum Dentatum</i>	Arrowwood	6-8	A. D. G.	June to Oct.
<i>Virburnum Lantana</i>	Wayfaring Tree	8-10	A. D. G.	July to April
<i>Viburnum Opulus</i>	High Bush Cranberry	8-10	A. D. G.	July to April

Herbaceous Perennials

<i>Aralia Nudicaulis</i>	Sarsaparilla	3-4	A. D. G.	July to Oct.
<i>Phytolacca Decandra</i>	Pokeberry	6-8	A. D. G.	Aug. to April
<i>Shepherdia Argentea</i>	Buffalo Berry	3-4	A. D. G.	June to Nov.



A PLEASING DRIVE ATTRACTIVELY LINED WITH SPRUCE, ARBOR VITAE,
JUNIPER AND SHRUBS

BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY

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Annual Planting

The following figures show our approximate plantings:

70,000 . . .	Ornamental and Shade Trees
65,000	Evergreens
3,000,000	Hedge Plants
100,000	Grapes
400,000	Currants and Berries
115,000	Asparagus
20,000	Rhubarb
500,000 . . .	Shrubs, Bulbs and Perennials
300,000	Roses
100,000	Apples and Crabs
50,000	Pears
100,000	Cherries
50,000	Plums
200,000 . .	Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines
17,000	Quinces



Stock Healthy and Free from Pests or Disease

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock

WE hold certificate of inspection, No. 72, of the State of New York Department of Farms and Markets, Division of Agriculture, that our stock was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Section 305 of the Agricultural Law, and found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases or the San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests.



Our officers live upon or very close to our own lands where our offices, nurseries and packing cellars are located, and give that continuous personal supervision to the growing and packing of our stock so necessary to insure high quality; in other words, "right next to our trees."

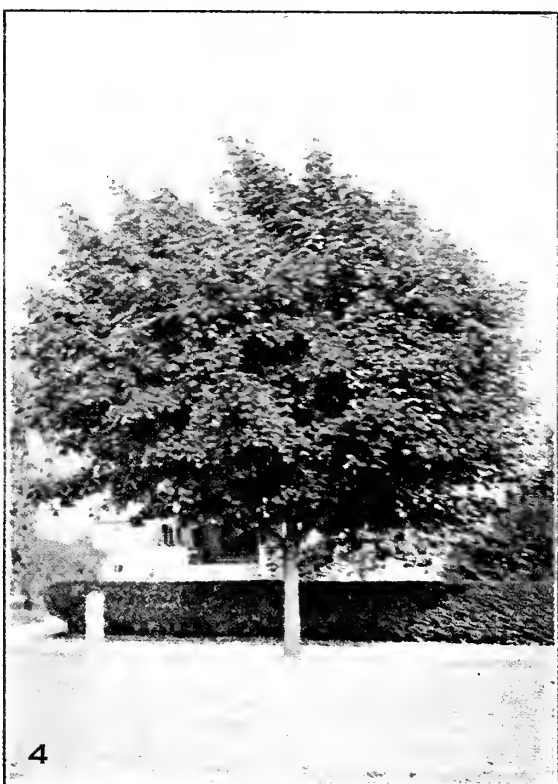
Brown Brothers Co.



Rochester, New York



CATALPA BUNGEII—Grows naturally into umbrella shape. Very desirable for lawn or park planting or along driveway. Very hardy.



4

NORWAY MAPLE—The hardiest and most ornamental shade tree. Very upright in growth, smooth bark. Perfectly hardy.



1

BARBERRY THUNBERGII or JAPANESE—Very attractive and dense in growth. For hedging or at the base of taller shrubs for mass effect. Very striking as a single shrub. Immune from rust.



2

SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTEI—A beautiful specimen for the lawn, porch foundation planting—a very attractive hedge. When in bloom the white flowers completely cover the foliage.